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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

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The North Carolinian.

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The North Carolinian

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DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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Charter Election on the first Monday of May. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—D. B. Bradford,
Commissioners — Jabez Pritchett, W. F. Martin, A. H. Whitcomb, C. B. Brothers, John L. Wood.
Treasurer—Geo. W. Bell.
Attorney—J. L. Ball.
Clerk—Wm. Krauss.
Constable—Monroe Whedbee.
Pos tmaster—W. A. Price.

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ACHORER LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

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GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas M ades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Xavier Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. P. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Ramsdell.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mo. L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City

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C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

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Office—North of Main Street.

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This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

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This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

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Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

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He invites a call from every one.

A Page from Life's Book.

I saw two children intertwine
Their arms about each other,
Like the young tendrils of a vine
About its nearest brother;
And ever and anon,
As gayly they ran on,
They looked into each other's face
Anticipating an embrace.

I saw these two when they were men.
I watched them meet one day,
They touched each other's hands—and then
Each went on his own way.
There did not seem a tie
Of love—a bond or chain—
To make them turn the hungering eye,
Or grasp the hand again.

This is a page in our life's book
We all of us turn over.
The web is rent,
The hour-glass spent,
And, oh! the paths we once forsook
How seldom we recover.

THE GULF OF FIRE.

"You are wrong, captain, wrong! Old women yonder," and as the crone spoke, casting out her wrinkled forefinger, in token of disdain, toward the lowland country at the base of the great spurs of Etna, she looked weird and wild enough, with her ragged gray hair and fiery eyes, for the Sibyl of Cuma—"old women yonder, I say, may not be worth listening to. But I was cradled up here in the very lap of fire."

"Well, well, mother," I answered, soothingly; "I am far from doubting your skill. In the three months of my stay I have learned something of the uncertain humors of the burning mountain, and, trust me, I'll not venture too far from the safe track."

"Ah, Inglese! You are just like the rest of the young men," said old Assunta, with somewhat of a rude pity in her tone; "won't be warned! Had I not three bold sons? Two were coral fishers. One followed Garibaldi to Naples and Gaeta. He, at any rate, is laid in dry earth—not like Beppo and Totti. Have a care lest your grave be not a hot one!" And with a nod of her head and a wave of her hand she was gone.

The old woman's words made an impression on me which I vainly tried to shake off. Let me explain how matters stood. In the first place it was only under the pressure of misfortune that I, George Clements, lately second officer of a first-rate clipper ship, had become a sub inspector, or more correctly, an acting sub-inspector, in the sulphur works on Mount Etna. My ill luck had brought me there. In an evil hour I had been talked into investing my savings—some two hundred pounds—in becoming part owner of a Maltese coasting vessel, on board of which I was mate, the skipper being a Maltese named Antonia, a worthy old fellow in his way, but obstinate as a mule and niggardly to a degree.

So long as we met with average weather our voyages were prosperous and we netted dollars. But a three days' storm, a rarity in the Mediterranean, sent us staggering, dismasted, leaky, and with a frightened crew, under the cliffs of Sicily. I was the one Englishman on board, and it was only by the utmost exertions that I could force the olive skinned southerners to leave off telling their beads and invoking the saints, and keep the pumps going. As it was, the schooner laid her bones on the beach near Catania, and though no lives were lost the wreck of property was complete. The skipper had relations in Malta who would take him in, but I, the English mate, who now owned nothing but the sailor's suit I came ashore in, might have starved, had not the vice-consul kindly recommended me for the petty post I now filled, and which insured me a bare sub-sistence, and no more.

These sulphur mines, whence comes by far the greater proportion of the raw sulphur of commerce, have always been a government monopoly. Indeed I have heard that King Bomba, at a critical point of the Crimean war, had thoughts of prohibiting the export of the Sicilian sulphur, without which the powder mills of England could not furnish ammunition, and the present rulers of the island could not neglect such a source of revenue. The collection of the sulphur naturally deposited by the volcanic forces, ever restless beneath the soil, does not require much skill, but the occupation is a toil-some and unhealthy one, poorly remunerated, and not always exempt from peril.

Sulphur gatherers are not, as a rule, native Sicilians. The majority were, at the time of my sub-inspectorship, immigrants from the mainland, whose antecedents it was perhaps quite as well not to pry into. A fierce looking set of sallow, ragged ruffians they were, with unkempt hair and beards, and haggard faces innocent of the touch of soap and water, always gambling, now with a pack of greasy cards, now, in Neapolitan fashion, with dirty fingers uplifted, and quarreling as savagely over infinite simal stakes as though a fortune had been in jeopardy. As for old Assunta, she was the widow of a charcoal burner, and still, with the help of her grandchildren, managed to sell a few loads of fuel in the city below. The family, however, bore an ill repute for poaching, pilfering, and, I believe, sorcery, and I am afraid that Assunta herself encouraged this last report as a source of profit. Her regard for me was merely due to the fact that I had prevented some of our rough workmen, who insisted that she was a witch and had the evil eye, from flinging her, body and bones, into the wintry torrent that rushed roaring past our huts, and ever since that day she had been patronizingly polite to Il Capitan, as she called me.

Mine was not, as sub-inspector, a very desirable position. The inspector, save on pay day, did not often show himself, and when he did visit the scene of his nominal duties, would have been powerless to enforce any sort of discipline amongst our black sheep, but for me. By the combined effects of coaxing, good-humored banter, and the occasional argument of a knock-down blow, I had contrived to establish some ascendancy over the wild spirits around me, and was rather popular than otherwise, although at first my orders had been met with scowling glances and fingering of knives. The work to be done was none of the pleasantest. The crude sulphur, seldom quite cold, and often glowing hot, had to be raked with hoes and iron hooks from the brink of some of the numerous small craters on the crest of the volcano, in the midst of poisonous fumes and eddying clouds of smoke, showers of red-hot ashes, and even of stones.

It was necessary to convey the sulphur, when a sufficient quantity had been gathered, to the plains, along tracks only fit for the goat or the hill fox, by the aid of rude hand barrows, or sledges constructed of boughs, through dense forests and over broken and jagged rocks.

Our huts were mere booths, hastily built of logs and branches, and ill fitted to keep out the rough weather, the snow, hail and wind, which lash the bleak heights of Etna when the lower country seems still to bask in its golden sunshine. The pay of the workmen was small, enough to provide them with the black bread, garlic, and chestnuts, with perhaps a Sunday repast of stock-fish or eels, on which the poor of the far south contrive to exist. Frugal as were their meals, however, coarse wine and coarser spirits were somehow afforded by them, and, as I have said, of gambling for "grani," or perhaps for a pannikin of fiery "aguardiente," there was no stint.

I had been made somewhat uncomfortable by the half enigmatical words of Assunta's warning. The part of the mountain on which we were encamped was clothed with thick forests of chestnut and live oak, with here and there a barren track of scoriæ, spanned in places by what might have been mistaken for a solid stone causeway, the remains of some ancient lava stream long cold. Here were many small apertures, whence arose jets of steam and puffs of smoke, and around which hissed and simmered a crust of sulphur, heaving, crackling and glowing, of every color from pale yellow to ruby red. From these solfataras, as they were locally called, we gleaned the chief portion of the mineral for the sake of which we passed our time in such elevated regions.

Now it was only for some four or five days that the old charcoal burner's widow had taken to uttering her half-mystic predictions of coming evil, and during that space I had myself obtained signs of a greater activity than usual in the volcano. The smoke was blacker and more frequent. Hissing columns of steam rose often into the air, and were not seldom followed by a volley of red-hot stones. The earth was in many places so warm as to cause pain to the hand that touched it, and in two instances the brushwood near our camp caught fire, from the falling of heated ashes amid the parched grass, and the fire was with difficulty extinguished.

Without reposing unlimited faith in Assunta's croakings, I was still of opinion that we should do better to remove our temporary dwellings before the mountain plateau grew literally too hot to hold us, and accordingly I only awaited the inspector's arrival with the monthly pay to mention to my superior officer the condition of affairs, and to obtain his permission for a change of quarters.

Pay day arrived, and with it the inspector, but not alone. With him came a party of travelers, most of whom rode mules, while their guides, porters, servants, and interpreter made up quite an imposing cortege. None but the wealthy can afford to bring with them so much paraphernalia, and I could easily believe the inspector that the new-comers were, as he said: "Illustrissimi Inglesi," who had been especially recommended to his good offices by the governor of the province.

There were several ladies of the party, which consisted, as I afterwards learned, of more than one family, and I think it was the sight of their plumed hats and fluttering dress, and the sound of their merry laugh, that made me hang back and keep aloof, ashamed of my rough garb and weather-beaten aspect, while my chief, nothing loath, did the honors of the sulphur mine, about which he knew so little, descanting glibly to his fair listeners on the marvels of the place, and smirking as they grew enthusiastic concerning the lovely tints of the glowing sulphur.

The weather was of the finest, the spring sky was of the purest blue, and the balmy air seemed to caress the cheek it fanned. I overheard one of the ladies say to another that the climate seemed perfection. I wonder how she would have enjoyed the whistling wind and rattling hail of the winter storms.

Then came the dinner—a sort of picnic on a splendid scale, for the cooks from the Hotel Reale at Catania had been busy in their improvised kitchen, and the hampers had been unpacked, and rare viands and good wine were handed round in lavish profusion. Even our tatterdemalion sulphur workers were not forgotten, and the poor fellows got choicer food and daintier liquor, from the superfluity of the banquet, than had ever gladdened their palates.

I, perhaps from a sentiment of false pride, had held myself aloof, and had declined a good natured invitation on the part of the traveling "excellencies" to be a partaker of the banquet. But, I scarcely know why, I hovered around the blithe party, and, myself unseen, gazed upon them from amidst the ever-green oaks and matted brushwood. There were present two or three young ladies who were pretty and attractive, and their merry laughter, as they partook of the delicacies before them, sounded pleasantly in my ears. Suddenly I started, and my heart beat quicker than it had done for many a day. Among the party was a young girl, who, as she sat with her back to me, reminded me forcibly of my own Mary, left behind in England. The same graceful outline of head and neck, the same rich brown hair, the same slender figure, and, as I fancied, the same pretty ankle and foot. I could have sworn that it was my own Mary, and I felt my heart yearning toward her, and my eyes filling with tears.

Then for the first time she began to cry aloud:

"Oh, mamma, mamma, help me!"

Hastily I did my best to soothe her, and the sound of the familiar English words and voice, and my assurance that I had come to take her to her mother, quieted her; but as I turned to retrace my steps, a dense cloud of suffocating smoke arose, cutting off all view of the plateau, and when it dispersed I found the chasm had widened to an extent such as precluded all hope of striding or leaping across it, while another roar, and a shower of hot ashes mixed with blocks of pumice-stone warned me that to linger was as perilous as to fly. Only one mode of escape seemed practicable, and accordingly I skirted the chasm, making for a spot some three hundred yards away, where a rock appeared to form a natural bridge over the red-hot fissure. Wrapping my shaggy sailor's jacket around the child, to screen her as far as possible from the hot ashes that fell at intervals, I pushed resolutely on.

I shall never, to my dying day, forget what I underwent in the passage of those three hundred yards. Gasping and half suffocated by the pestilential vapors, blinded by the smoke, and with eyes seared by the glare, and feet scorched by the almost intolerable heat of the earth, I staggered on with my burden in my arms. Twice the thin crust that heaved beneath me seemed to be breaking under our weight, and I gave myself up for lost; but at length, dizzy and breathless, I reached the rock, and saw beyond it a broad space cleared by woodcutters, probably, for only the stumps of trees long since felled protruded from the soil. As I did so, with a crash the rock fell in, and the flames leaped up like splashing water; but I managed to plant one foot upon a corner of the great stone, and, with a desperate bound, cleared the chasm, with the child in my arms, and fell exhausted on the turf beyond.

It was late at night when, spent and worn, I descended the mountain road, and passed the Cantania, still carrying the child, who had sometime since fallen asleep with her fair little head upon my shoulder. All that she could tell me was that her name was Emma Harding, and that her family were lodged in a large hotel fronting the sea, and which from the description I conjectured to be the Albergo Reale. So it proved to be, and I had the satisfaction of restoring the lost lamb to her sorrowing relatives, who had mourned her as dead, so utterly certain had her fate appeared when she was known to have been left on the burning mountain.

While the child's mother, weeping, caught her darling to her heart, Mr. Harding approached the spot where I stood, footsore and weary, with hair and garments singed, and shoes that had crumbled away piecemeal from the scorched feet they had sheltered, and wrung my hand.

"I am not a man of many words," he said, "but you have laid me under a very deep debt of gratitude, Mr. Clements, and"—

I did not hear the rest, save as a confused hum like that of a hive of bees, for now the floor seemed to slide away under my feet, and the walls to revolve, and then all grew dark. They laid me on a bed—for I had fainted—and sprinkled water on my forehead, and gave me cordials and wine, and gradually my strength came back to me; but for weeks I was too lame to be able to walk without the support of a crutch.

I am well enough now, and they call me Captain Clements, for am I not commander of a fine ship in the Australia trade, to which Mr. Harding, her owner, gave the name of the Emma, in honor of the dear little thing that I hid beneath my rough pea-coat, when the fiery rain of Etna fell fast and thick around us?

I have children of my own now, blithely sporting in the garden of a pretty cottage near the Mersey, and pausing in their play now and again, as tall ships pass, to ask when "papa" is coming back from sea.

The Child.

Christian at Work has this touching little picture: * * * People wondered the doctor did not hasten to place a block of marble to mark Blossom's grave, as month after month passed without recognition of this custom. But the designers of monuments did not wonder. He visited them continually, but their drawing did not suit him. From them he would go to the marble yard and look searchingly at the many styles displayed, and to the rooms where the choicest models were carefully placed, and would then slowly turn from them all, and, shaking his head, would walk away. "I can't tell what I want," he said, one day. "I want my Blossom, and I can't have her, and so I want—well, I can't tell, only I don't want to look at broken rosebuds and crosses and crowns and shattered columns when I visit my baby's grave. And I don't want to read 'Gone Before,' or 'Our Angel,' or 'Fallen Asleep'—nothing like these. As I don't know what I want, I will wait even a while longer. I want my Blossom! I don't want her tombstone to tell me of her death every time I glance at it; God knows there is no need of that. It was such a mysterious Providence that took my treasure from me! Oh, God, I cannot understand it! I want to love the little monument; I want it to be something more than marble to me."

He who blames others the most is usually the most to be blamed himself.

An Old Time Fete.

A writer tells us of a *fete*, given by Washington, on the Hudson river, in honor of the birth of an heir to the throne of the French monarch, who had been the active ally of the Americans in their struggle for independence. It took place on the last day of May, 1782. A beautiful arbor was made, more than two hundred feet in length and eighty in width, constructed of evergreen trees, which formed a colonnade of more than a hundred pillars. It was roofed with boughs and tent cloths. Branches curiously woven formed a sort of pediment, on which were displayed emblematic devices, the *fleur-de-lis* being prominent. Every column was encircled by muskets with bayonets; and the interior was decorated with festoons and garlands of evergreens, with devices significant of the alliance. Prominent among these also was the *fleur de lis*. Appropriate mottoes were scattered about the edifice.

At five o'clock in the afternoon more than five hundred ladies and gentlemen partook of a grand banquet in the arbor. These represented the *elite* of civil and military society in America. Early in the afternoon General Washington and his wife and suite, Governor George Clinton and his wife, Generals Knox and Hand with their wives, Egbert Benson, the Attorney-General of New York, Mrs. Margaret Livingston, of the Lower Manor, and Janet, the widow of General Montgomery, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen from the States of New York and New Jersey, had arrived in their barges. They were conducted through the grand arbor, situated on the gently rising ground in the rear of Fort Clinton, on which the West Point Hotel now stands. It was on the upper verge of the plain, with the magnificent river and mountain scenery at the north in full view.

The Continental army was paraded on each side of the river. At the signal of three cannon discharges the regimental officers left their commands and repaired to the quarters of General M'Dougal. When the banquet was on the table, General Washington, with his wife and suite, left those quarters, followed by the invited guests, and went to the arbor, where a martial band played sweet airs during the repast, suggestive of peace and reconciliation. After the banquet of meat came a banquet of wine, when thirteen toasts were drank, each followed by thirteen discharges of cannon, accompanied by music. Then the regimental officers returned to their commands, and as night came on the arbor displayed the splendors of a grand illumination by scores of candle-lights. At that moment cannon and musketry throughout the whole army gave a *feu de joie* which, like peals of thunder, awoke a thousand echoes among the grand old hills. This was followed by a consentaneous shout of the whole army—a wild huzza, with the benediction: "Long live the Dauphin!"

A ball in the arbor followed these noisy demonstrations without, in which the commander-in chief heartily joined. "He attended the ball in the evening," wrote an eye-witness, "and with dignified and graceful air, having Mrs. Knox for his partner, carried down a dance of twenty couples in the arbor on the green grass." That partner was the wife of General Knox, the Boston bookseller—the "beautiful Lucy," as she was familiarly spoken of, the belle of the camp, and then about thirty years of age. The festivities ended toward midnight with a brilliant display of fireworks.

Accidentll Gold Strikes.

Two-thirds of the rich "strikes" in California, says an old miner, were purely accidental. A man in Columbia, out of luck for years, strolled out of town one day in a state of utter despair. Seating himself under the shade of a tree, he began poking, in an aimless way, at a black bowlder before him. Its weight attracted his attention. It proved to be a lump of gold worth ten thousand dollars.

Another man was traveling one hot summer's day on the trail leading from Mariposa to Tuolumne county. He sat down on a white rock to eat his dinner, and after having eaten, and while smoking the postprandial pipe and wondering how many more years must elapse before he could make a pile which should guarantee him an honorable reception by his Eastern relatives, his experienced eye was attracted by the dull yellow color of gold in the rock about him. He was sitting on his fortune, one of the richest quartz leads in the country.

The history of Indian Bar on the Tuolumne is another illustration. Indian Bar was supposed to be worked out. All save half a dozen miners left. Pat Gibbons and his gang remained. These four men were content to work for "grub and whisky money." They gathered up the gleanings. One day Sam Jones commenced picking at a thin streak of gravel left by the Point Company in a bank thirty feet above the river. A panful yielded three cents. He dug in a little further. It panned out ten cents. That was better. The gravel streak increased in thickness, and the bed rock pitched away from the river and into the mountain. Pat Gibbons and his crew immediately took up their claims for several hundred feet. They had now three and four dollars per day diggings. This was wealth—drunken wealth. They worked as little and drank as much as possible. Two days' labor by the gang would furnish the means for a week's dissipation. Meantime, John Sanborn, a prudent man from Massachusetts, biding patiently his time, approached one member after another of this reckless gang and bought their claims for sums ranging from $1,000 to $800. When he had secured nearly the whole frontage, he went to work systematically, and the result was sometimes a yield of forty ounces per day. In two years' time he took out near $200,000. Pat Gibbons' crew could not bear prosperity. Two soon drank themselves to death. Patrick killed his wife. Jones survived it all, and is probably to-day shaking his rocker in some forgotten gulch, making seventy-five cents or a dollar a day.

A Plague of Mice.

A plague of mice has appeared on several farms of Teviotdale. The farmers' club of the district lately appointed a committee to investigate the matter. On some farms the mice have eaten thirty per cent. of the grass which should be ready for the ewes, and in consequence of the want of keep the ewes are in poor condition, and the lambs are perishing. The mice, which are in millions, do not in all respects resemble the house or the ordinary field mouse; they are from three to four inches long, with a short, stumpy tail, have bright piercing eyes, and large ears almost level with the fur; are brown colored on the back and ash colored on the belly; and the stomachs of the few that were captured contained vegetable matter only. The importance of weasels and birds of prey is suggested by the *Scotsman* as the best remedy for the plague—which has been coming on for the last five years—even though the game should to some extent suffer.

"Bitten by an alleged mad dog" is the mild way in which such an occurence is put in Baltimore, to avoid hurting the dog's feelings should he be merely laboring under a temporary aberration.

Centennial Notes of Interest.

Saturday is evidently destined to be a favorite day with Centennial sightseers. On each Saturday the visitors to the Exhibition were largely in excess of other days during the week.

Commissioner Meeker, of Colorado, will try the Western system of irrigation upon a piece of ground assigned for the purpose, by surface application of water from a running stream.

A monstrosity has been placed in a passage in the Art annex, which ought to be removed forthwith. It is a group of wax figures of "Cleopatar and Her Family" in a large and cumbersome glass case.

The panoramic view from the southwestern tower of the Main building is described as one of the most beautiful and extensive in the United States, taking in the valley of the Delaware down to Chester. The elevator car will accommodate forty persons.

A gentleman who lunched at a restaurant near the United States building was so struck by his bill that he has published it as follows: Bread, twenty four cents; two cupfuls of coffee, fifty cents; omelette, thirty cents; services, thirty cents; total, one dollar and thirty-four cents.

The silk banner presented by the ladies of the State of New York to the Women's department is twelve feet by seventeen feet. Fourteen young women have been embroidering it for the last two months. It is the largest piece of silk embroidery ever done in this country.

Gentlemen in the Pay department, who are best qualified to give an estimate, say that the daily cost of running the Exhibition is about $8,500. This includes the pay of 500 men engaged in completing the large amount of unfinished work of all sorts, of between 1,000 and 1,100 guards, 175 firemen and a small army of sweepers.

The colored people who desired to erect a monument in honor of Bishop Allen, the founder of their church, have abandoned the enterprise, as there have been restrictions placed upon the erection, to which they will not submit. They have concluded to place the statue, when completed, in the Bethel church-yard attached to the church on Lombard street.

The field trials in the Agricultural department will take place as follows: Mowing machines, tedders and hay rakes, June 15 to 30; reaping machines, July 5 to 15. The exhibition of live stock on the following dates: Horses, Septemper 1 to 14; dogs, September 1 to 8; neat cattle, Septemper 21 to October 4; swine, October 10 to 18; sheep, October 10 to 18; poultry, October 27 to November 6.

The dedication of the Catholic temperance fountain, which will be one of the imposing features of the fourth of July celebration, will be ever memorable as the most brilliant temperance demonstration ever made in Philadelphia. All the well known advocates of the cause will be present, and the clergy and the leading societies of the Catholic church will take active parts in the ceremonies.

Brigham Young and Sunday.

A good story the agent of Gilmore's band tells about his visit to Salt Lake City. During the recent transcontinental tour of the band, the agent, who is a clever Frenchman, went ahead to make engagements. As soon as he reached Salt Lake, he set his eyes upon the Mormon tabernacle. Every one told him that the band must play there or be doomed; and then added that the agent could not get Brigham's assent.

So the agent posted off forthwith to Brigham's mansion, and solicited the honor of an interview from the patriarch. As soon as he had made known his business Brigham refused to allow a Gentile and profane band to play in his tabernacle.

"But," said the Frenchman, "although we wish to give the concert on Thursday, and not Sunday, we will give sacred music only if you will overcome your scruples."

"In that case," said Brigham, "I might listen to you. But the price of the tabernacle will be $500 and—and one hundred passes."

Brigham wanted to take in his family, you see.

The Frenchman immediately made a low bow and said:

"That is too little; I could not think of asking you to accept so little."

Brigham stared and asked the amiable foreigner what he meant.

"You must have one-third of the receipts," he said. "We must give the concert on shares." To this Brigham would not give his consent until after much urging. Finally he yielded, and the Frenchman, radiant with triumph, went to telegraph his success to Gilmore. But this was not all. He determined to make Salt Lake City devote its entire attention to the concert. So he sought another interview with the now thoroughly interested patriarch, and asked him to use his influence to have the principal stores closed, so that all the employees could attend the concert. This was also done. The day arrived. The Mormons, under the bidding of their elders, flocked in from far and near, and at the close of the musical entertainment the Frenchman paid $800 into Brigham's hands. This, in view of the fact that he had also passed in one or two hundred members of the prophet's family, was generous treatment. The agent knew that the surest way to Brigham's heart lay through Brigham's pocket.

A Funny New York Courtship.

A savings bank cashier of New York city is now a happy husband. Only a few months ago he was the engaged of a fascinating widow (his present wife), who is well known in literary circles, and an attendant of the Sorosis reunions. During the engagement, an event occurred which made it necessary for the widow to change the investment of some of her funds. Naturally, she sought the advice of her intended husband. He has always had a horror of seeming to marry a woman for her money, and frankly said to her on this occasion that, as they were shortly to be married and he had sufficient money for both, she had better expend her funds in any way that might please her. She disclaimed any desire to do so, and told him that the money had been left to her by her first husband, and she did not care to expend it foolishly. At last a happy thought occurred to the cashier, and he mentioned it to the widow. As the money came from her first husband, why not expend it in erecting a handsome monument to his memory. She eagerly adopted the suggestion, and together they began to plan how it should be done. The next day several marble workers were requested to send in designs for a monument. The cashier actually wrote the epitaph, praising the virtues of the deceased. The intention was to have the monument completed before the marriage, but unforseen delays prevented. The cashier has taken entire charge of the work, and doubtless the wife loves him all the more for his disinterestedness.

THE CASWELL MUTINY.

Horrible Brutality of the Mutineers—"An Able Seaman."

The British bark Caswell arrived in Cork harbor "in charge of James Garrick, able seaman," and with a crew of one man and two boys, having on board a Greek sailor, Christo by name, in irons, and the sole survivor of five rascals like himself, who had mutinied, killed the captain, the two mates and the steward, and seized the ship. There are few stories of the sea more thrilling and interesting than the narrative told in simple language by this "James Garrick, able seaman." He is an "able seaman" indeed. The Caswell is a handsome iron bark of 499 tons register, built at Dumbarton in 1875. On New Year's eve she sailed from Antifogasta for Queenstown, being loaded with a cargo of niter. Her captain was George Edward Best, an Englishman; the first mate was William Wilson, the second mate Maclean and the steward Griffiths. The crew was composed of Garrick, a Scotchman; Dunne, an Englishman, two Scotch boys, three Greeks and two Maltese. On the fourth of January, the ship being then well out at sea, the Greeks and Maltese made a sudden but preconcerted attack upon the officers. George Christo began by stabbing the captain and disemboweling him; the others disposed of the two mates and the steward, shooting them and cutting out their hearts. The two boys and the Scotch and English sailor, meanwhile, had entrenched themselves, and were prepared to sell their lives dearly. But the mutineers had had enough of blood for the moment, and they beat a parley. They mutineers made them kneel down in the blood upon the deck and swear to assist them. Then the bodies of the murdered officers were made fast to the kedge anchor and were thrown overboard, and one of the mutineers took command. He knew something of navigation, got the ship around Cape Horn, and when on the river Platte the two Maltese sailors left her, going ashore in the lifeboat. Before they left they informed Garrick that the three Greeks intended to kill him and the English sailor, and to take the ship to Greece. From this time on the two on board lived in constant terror and watchfulness of each other until the twelfth of March, when, at two o'clock in the morning, the question was decided. The Englishman and Scotchman armed themselves, the one with an axe and the other with a hammer; the Greeks attacked them and the latter were vanquished. Two of them were killed, the other was disabled and put in irons, and Garrick took charge of the ship. He is a young man—not more than thirty years of age. All he knew of navigation had been acquired by himself. But he knew enough of it to manage the ship, and short handed as he was, he brought her safe into Queenstown. Christo has been handed over to the authorities, and no doubt he will be hung.

An Insanity Verdict.

While the plea of insanity without reasonable evidence to support it has become so common as to excite derision, and while many cold-blooded murderers have doubtless escaped punishment by means of that plea, there have been cases of homicide within a few years in which this defense has been vainly urged where no one who has given any attention to diseases of the mind could doubt that it should have prevailed. One of these cases is that of Mrs. A. J. Wilner, who has been convicted in Milwaukee of the murder of Dr. Garner in March last. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Wilner had developed such marked indications of insanity that her neighbors were about instituting proceedings to have her placed in an asylum for the insane, when she visited Milwaukee and took a room at the Newhall House. At the hotel she engaged a carriage and had the driver take her to the house of Dr. Garner, whom she shot upon his coming to the door in answer to her call. Having done this, she took the carriage and rode back to the hotel, making no attempt to escape. The reason she gave for killing him was that she believed that the medical fraternity of Milwaukee were engaged in a conspiracy to cause her death by means of medicated odors, and that Dr. Garner was the chief of the conspirators. On her trial it was proved that she had labored under this delusion for a long time, and six of the best physicians in Milwaukne swore to her insanity. In the face of this evidence the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, being led to that conclusion, apparently, by a "supplementary charge" delivered by Judge Mallory, to the effect that a person may be afflicted with delusions on a particular subject and still be sane on other subjects, and directing the jury that they must not imagine insanity, and that they could only find it from all the testimony as a fact. These instructions caused five of the jurors, who had previously voted not guilty, to join a verdict against the accused.

An African Duel.

Capt. Rob. Dunlap related to me the circumstances of a duel which he once witnessed a little ways inland from the town of Juba, on the river of the same name, upon the eastern coast of Africa, and nearly under the equator. It was certainly not such a duel as our heroes of lighter complexion would delight in, nor yet such as they could feel pride in; but, after all, it evidently yielded entire satisfaction, and was full as sensible as shooting with pistols, or chopping and stabbing one another with knives and swords.

In the case of these sons of the Afric shore, as is not unusual elsewhere, a woman was at the bottom of the difficulty. At the appointed time the duellists, two stalwart savages, nearly naked, appeared upon the field of honor, each armed with a stout rawhide cat, or triple-thonged whip, capable of inflicting the most tremendous blows—blows that might make an ox bellow. Having arranged the few necessary preliminaries, they pitched three ostrea shells each at a given mark to decide which of the two should receive the first lashing. The unfortunate loser immediately took his stand, and received, without flinching, the given number of blows—five-and-twenty.

Then came the turn of the other, who, with heroic firmness, offered his back to the sufferer, whose arm was not made lighter by the pain and the loss of the pitch. Thus they alternated until one gave in; and, had the umpires judged that the twain had suffered sufficiently before either would give up, they were at liberty to stop the duel, and award the victory to him who had borne the greatest number of blows without flinching. And ever after the scarified backs of these heroic men were displayed in token of their honor and their bravery.

There are a few who do not remember the childish wonder they once felt at hearing the resonance produced by placing a sea shell to the ear, an effect which fancy has likened to "the roar of the sea." This is caused by the hollow form of the shell and its polished surface, enabling it to receive and return the beatings of all sounds that chance to be trembling in the air.

A BALLOON IN FLAMES.

It Takes Fire Two Thousand Feet in the Air—The Aeronaut Descends Violently and is Killed—An Excited Multitude.

A correspondent writing from Honda, Colombia, tells the following story: We have just witnessed a terrible scene—a balloon ascension, with tragical results. The grand "Aerial ascension—Jimnastico," were advertised to take place at seven o'clock in the morning. Cards of invitation was sent out to all the leading citizens, and in the little town, of few diversions, a great excitement was created. The afternoon previous an oven was built in the center of the plaza for the purpose of heating the air by which the balloon was to ascend, and all the preparations were watched by the people with a great deal of curiosity. There were perhaps 2,000 persons in the plaza. The balloon, a very

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., June 28 1876.

for rates and advertising rates, see first page.

ot notice anonymous communication require the writer's name and address, not fo ion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications relative to any of the interests r South, and particularly information relative to th ions, solicited.

Always give the name of your Postoffice and State, ether heading your letter.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President;

HON. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

For Vice-President;

Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler,
OF NEW YORK,

For Congress;

COL. D M'D. LINDSEY;
OF PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

THE CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, the candidate of the Republican party for President, is a man who has gone through the fiercest political campaigns without a single charge being made against his character or his record as a Republican. He entered the army at the begining of the war and left the service at the close with the brevet rank of Major General. Before he left the army he had been elected to represent his district in Congress; while serving his second term as Congressman he was nominated for Governor of Ohio. He made his first canvass against the Hon. ALLEN G. THURMAN, the ablest Democratic leader in the State and was elected; he was renominated for a second term, and made the second canvass against the pet of the Democracy, GEORGE H. PENDLETON; and in 1875 he was nominated again to reclaim the State from the Democarcy, and made the canvass against the Democratic idol of the hour, the Hon. WILLIAM ALLEN.

This last canvass, resulting in an overwhelming victory for the Republicans, gave Governor HAYES a national reputation.

He is unquestionably the most popular man in Ohio, and has been for many years recognized as one of the most earnest and judicious of the many Ohio men prominent in public life. He has from the first deprecated all schemes to push him into notice, and all plans looking to any parade of his excellences. He is a man of positive worth, and is as free from demagoguery as any man in the country. Ohio has given the nation a cluster of bright particular stars in the way of strong and able men. STANTON, CHASE, and GRANT are in the list. Chief Justice WAITE is a late offering, and Governor HAYES, of the same cut and caliber, is the latest. In ability and personal qualities he is the peer of any of the gentlemen opposed to him in convention. In fealty to the party, in devotion to the great fundamental principles of the party, in experience in public life, he stands with any on the list. As a successful leader a shrewd manager, an aggressive champion of the cause, his record is a brilliant one.

The fitness of Governor HAYS, as a candidate for President has been recognized from the opening of the campaign.

All others candidates were his friends; none were his enemies. His course during the canvass has been so dignified and his bearing so manly that all factions can unite on him and give him a hearty support. He is now in the prime of life, an energetic, wide awake man of strong convictions and excellent judgment. He is a man against whom not a word can be said by his enemies for whom everything can be said by his friends. He is personally attractive, has that quality that makes all who know him his friends, and that other quality that inspires strong attachments and makes friends as true as steel.

MR. BLAINE excepted, Governor HAYES has as many of the elements of positive leadership as any man whose name came before the convention, and his name is more intimately associated with recent Republican victories. He has more of the prestige of uniform success than the others, and as many elements of general popularity. No man could bring out the full strength of the party better than he *will*; or no man can the warm partisans of other candidates unite so readily. He is able and experienced, a man to be proud of, and a candidate that will arouse all the enthusiasm and call out all the loyalty of the Republican masses.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

The nomination of Hon. Wm. A WHEELER, of New York for Vice President was an admirable choice in every respect. He is a sterling man. He is able, capable, discreet, experienced in public affairs, universally respected for his excellent qualities, and of unquestioned integrity. His public record is spotless. Though not a speech-maker, his Congressional career is in the higest degree honorable, and his action in effecting the pacification of Louisiana shows remarkable sagacity and executive force. Like Governor HAYES, he is a reconciler, and his nomination conciliates the wide extremes of political feeling and personal preference.

The nomination of two such men as Hayes and Wheeler to the two highest offices in the nation is a clear indication that the Republican party is determined to deserve the confidence and suppopt of the intelligence and patriotism of the country; and the popular verdict is that they will not be disappointed,

THE EDENTON CONVENTION—OUR NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS.

The Republican Congressional convention for this District was held at Edenton on Thursday last. It was composed of the best men of the party, comparing in intelligence and character with any convention ever held in the district. The proceedings were dignified and harmonious and the very best of feeling prevailed. There were but two candidates before the convention, Hon. J. W. ALBERTSON and C. D. McD. LINDSEY. Both were prominent men, were earnest Republicans, and had performed signal service to the party. Both had warm friends and supporters. On the first ballot Col. LINDSEY was nominated and the friends of Judge ALBERTSON made the nomination unanimous. Never did a convention adjourn with better feeling or greater enthusiasm. It closed without any struggling resentments, mutterd recriminations or bitter recollections. To the chagrin and disappointment of the Democrats, this time there is no such thing among Republicans as dissention or division. All come together, all unite and are preparing to help Col. LINDSEY with all their might.

Col. LINDSEY is well known throughout the district. As a Republican he neither needs endorsement or eulogy. His devotion to the Republican cause and his services to the party are parts of the history of the district. As a worker and organizer he has no superior. No man has so many devoted friends, and for the best of reasons, he has won them by his open-heartedness, his liberality, and his manly conduct. He will be elected.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

The National Republican Convention organized at Cincinnati on the 14th inst. THEODORE M. POMEROY, of New York, was appointed temporary chairman, and EDWARD MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, was afterwards elected President of the Convention. The rest of the day was devoted to brief and stirring addresses from different prominent leaders. Thursday was devoted to the platform of principles. It declares the United States a nation; considers the pacification of the South a sacred duty; demands a continuous and steady progress towards specie payments; demands civil service reform, the punishment of offenders, abolition of [illegible], and the protection of equal rights and of American labor; recommends a constitutional amendment forbidding appropriations to sectarian schools; thanks Gen. GRANT for his public services; and says that the efforts for women suffrage are worthy of consideration. Friday was devoted to the balloting, the following being a

RECAPITULATION.

Name.	Ballot 1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th
Hayes	65	61	67	68	104	113	384
Blaine	291	286	293	292	286	308	351
Bristow	113	114	121	126	114	111	21
Morton	113	120	113	108	95	85	.....
Hartranft	36	34	.....	84	82	81	.....
Washburne	58	65	68	71	69	59	.....
Wheeler	.....	3	3	3	35	4	.....
Jewell	.....	3	2	2	2	2	.....
	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	759	754	.....	754	755	754	756
Necessary to choice	380	378	.....	378	378	378	378

At the close of the seventh ballot the Chair announced that RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was the nominee of the Convention for the office of President of the United States. The Hon. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York, was then nominated for the Vice-Presidency, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

ALL WILL SUPPORT HIM.

On the receipt of the seventh ballot announcing the nomination of Gen. Hayes, Mr. BLAINE telegraphed as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 16, 1876.

To Gov. R. B. HAYES, Columbus, Ohio:

I offer you my sincerest congratulations on your nomination. It will be alike my highest pleasure as my first political duty to do the utmost in my power to promote your election. The earliest moments of my returning and confirmed health will be devoted to securing you as large a vote in Maine as she would have given for myself.

J. G. BLAINE.

In reply to Mr. Blaine's dispatch the followings was received at an early hour this evening:

COLUMBUS, Ohio' June 16, 1876.

To Hon. J. G. BLAINE, Washington:

Your kind dispach has touched me most deeply, and I hardly know how to respond in fitting terms. The assurance of your sympathy and support nerves me for the contest in which we are about to enter. With your returning health and strength I see an omen of republican success. I trust that all trace of your recent illness will speedily disappear, that you may speedily be restored to your family and country. I send you my first despatch since the nomination.

R. B. HAYES.

Senator Morton says: "I congratulate you upon your nomination for the Presidency, and shall labor earnestly for your success."

Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, says "I most sincerely congratulate you on your nomination. Pennsylvania will surely give you her vote in November."

Secretary Bristow says: "I beg you to accept my earnest congratulations. Your nomination secures victory in November."

Postmaster General Jewell says: "Accept my most hearty congratulations."

Roscoe Conklin says: "I heartily congratulate the country, the Republican party, and you on your nomination. You need no assurance of the cordiality of my support."

THE NORTH CAROLINA DELEGATION

The following is a list of the delegates from North Carolina to the Republican National convention at Cincinnati. At large, Thomas Powers, James H. Harris W. H Wheeler, and Virgil S Lusk; 1st district, P John and J J Martin; 2d L R Page and W P Mabson; 3d, James Heaton and David Russell; 4d, William A. Smith and R C Badger; 5th, Thomas M Owens and Robert R Douglas; 6th, J R Necho and R M Norment; 7th, J J Mott and Thomas N Cooper; 8th Pinkney Rollins and John G Heap. On the final ballot the entire delegation voted solid for HAYES. They also voted as a unit for WHEELER.

We are pained to chronicle the death of Col. R. F. LEHMAN, of New Berne which occured very suddenly at Raleigh on the 19th inst. He was a prominent lawer, an earnest Republican and was a member of the late Constitutional Convention. He was a Northern man and taught school in 1857 in Edenton.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

The *original* HAYES man in North Carolina is Col. JOHN A. MCDONALD, of Raleigh, Months ago he publicly announced him as the "coming man" and he insisted all the time, both at home and at Cincinnati, that he would be nominated. The result proved him a true prophet. Col. MCDONALD has been in political life some time and has defeated some of the most prominent Democrats of his native county. *He* was a member of the convention in 1858, and was also a GRANT Elector the same year.

AUG. M. MOORE ESQ.

This gentleman is towering up prominently as a candidate for Attorney General. *He* is an earnest Republican, a lawyer of ability and a forcible and powerful speaker before the people. *His* endorsement of the action of the Edenton conuention on the 22nd, heartily ratifying the nomination of Col. LINDSEY for Congress, was an effort of wonderful force. Impromptu as it was, we have seldom heard a speech inspiring such thrilling enthusiasm. Mr. MOORE is a strong man in the East, and if nominated will make an able canvass.

The Congressional Vote of 1872 and 1874.

The vote polled in this District at the congressional election of 1872 was 13,522 for COBB and 12,101, for CARTER. Total, 25,623. In 1874 YEATES received 13,071, and COBB 11,590. Total 24,661. Thus it will be seen that there was a falling off in 1874 of 962 votes. And these were principally Republicans.

Judge PETTIT, of the Indiana Supreme court, and hitherto a prominent Democrat, has severed his connection with that party and announces himself a Republican. *He* says. "As well might a fire-fly by one flash expect to illuminate the whole earth as the Democratic ticket be elected this fall."

Hon. B. F. BRISTOW having resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury, the President has appointed *Hon.* LOTT M. MORRILL, of Maine, to fill the vacancy. A good selection.

The Democratic National Convention met at St Louis yesterday. The delegates from this District are THOS G. SKINNER, of Perquimans, and CHARLES LATHAM of Washington.

CORRESPONDENCE

Proceedings of the First Congressional District.

COL. D. MCD. LINDSEY NOMINATED ON THE FIRST BALLOT

Immense Enthusiasm—the Party United.

Pursuant to regular call the delegates elected from the counties composing the First Congressional District of North Carolina met at the Court House in Edenton on Thursday, June 22d, 1876. The Convention was promptly called to order at 12 M., by Dr. P John, Chairman of the District Executive Committee. On motion John R Page, of Chowan, was elected temporary Chairman and J Z Pratt, of Chowan and Aug. Robbins, of Bertie, Secretaries.

On motion of J L Chamberlain, of Camden, committees on credentials and permanent organization were appointed.

The committee on credentials reported every county of the District properly represented which was received and adopted.

The committee on permanent organization reported the name of Hon. J L Chamberlain of Camden, for permanent Chairman, and Thos P Wilcox, of Pasquotank and W A Johnson. of Martin, for Secretaries. The report was received and adopted.

On motion of Dr. P John, the Convention proceeded to make nominations for Congress. F W Bell, of Bertie nominated Hon. J W Albertson, of Perquimans; Dr. P John, of Pasquotank nominated Col. D McD Lindsey, of Perquimans; J M Siterson nominated J J Martin, of Martin, and Edmund Dailey nominated Hon. C C Pool, of Pasquotank.

After the balloting had begun the names of Martin and Pool were withdrawn. The balloting resulted in 10½ votes for Col. Lindsey and 5½ votes for Judge Albertson. Col. D McD Lindsey was declared nominated.

On motion of F W Bell, of Bertie the nomination was made unanimous.

On motion of J M Siterson, of Martin the chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee on resolutions: J M Siterson, of Martin, Dr. P John, of Pasquotank, B F Shears, of Currituck, J B Chesson, of Washington; John H Cox, of Perquimans; W O Green, of Gates, O F Gilbert, of Chowan; F W Bell, of Bertie; W D Newsom, of Hertford, Miles Commander, (proxy) of Hyde; J A Dozier, of Tyrrell; Jesse Scott, of Beaufort; H E Nelson, of Pitt; G R Mydgett, of Dare.

The chair appointed a committee to waite on Col. Lindsey, inform him of his nomination and request him to appear before the Convention and accept the same.

During the absence of the committee, on motion the Convention proceeded to select a Presidential Elector for the district. The name of Hon. John B Respass, of Beaufort county was placed in nomination by J M Siterson, of Martin, and on motion of Dr. John, of Pasquotank it was made unanimous.

Col. Lindsey being escorted to the stand accepted the nomination for Congress in a pertinent, forcible and impressive speech, elicitating rounds of applause and arousing great enthusiasm.

Calls were then made for Willis Bagley Esq., Judge Albertson, Aug M. Moore Esq., Judge Pool, Miles Commander and W J Munden Esq., all of whom responded, endorsing the action of the convention and urging unity and harmony. They were all of them interruptod by cheers and applause.

The committee on resolutions reported the following:

We declare our principles as follows:

1st. We are for the unity of the nation and the just rights of the States; for full reconciliation and enduring harmony of all sections; for inviolate preservation of the results of the war and the constitutional rights of every citizen; for thorough retrenchment and reform; for the unsparing pursuit, exposure and punishment of public frauds and official dishonesty; for maintaining untarnished the national credit and honor; for sound currency and common schools absolutely free from sectarian influences.

2nd. We charge the Democratic party with being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with rebellion; with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the foes of the reconstructed Union for reasserting and applauding in the National Capitol the sentiments espoused by the leaders of the late Confederacy; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial question; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself through the period of ascendency in the lower House of Congress utterly incompetent to administer the government; and we warn the people of the District against trusting a party thus unworthy and incompetent.

3rd. Without regard to past differences we cordially invite all who believe the direction of the general Government should not pass into the hands that sought to destroy it, and all who seek a pure and economical administration by honest and capable officers to unite with us in fraternal and considerate co-operation for the promotion of these ends.

4th. We endorse the nomination of Col. D. McD. Lindsey for Congress and pledge him our hearty support.

5. We most cordially endorse the nomination made and platform adopted at Cincinnati on the 15th and 16th inst.

On motion the chair was authorized to appoint a District Executive Committee consisting of a member from each county of the District. The following were appointed:

Pasquotank, Dr. P John; Currituck, J H Ferebee; Camden, J W Halstead; Perquimans, J Q A Wood; Chowan, J R Page; Gates, A G Roundtree; Hertford, P D Robbins; Bertie, F W Bell; Washington, Jno B Chesson Jr; Tyrrell, Arthur Spruill; Hyde, J J McGowan; Beaufort, Jesse Scott; Pitt, H E Nelson; Dare, Geo R Mydgett; Martin. W A Johnson.

Hon. J L Chamberlain was then called on for a speech who responded in his inimitably humorous and eloquent style, making the Court House ring with laughter, applause and enthusiasm.

On motion of J S Wilcox, of Pasquotonk, the proceedings of the Convention were ordered to be published in the NORTH CAROLINIAN and the thanks of the convention tendered to the officers etc.

On motion adjourned.

J. L. CHAMBERLAIN,
T. P. WILCOX, } Secretaries. Chm'n.
W A JOHNSON, }

Commencement Exercises of the Wesleyan Female College.

Murfreesboro, N. C., }
June 20th, 1876. }

The Wesleyan Female College Commencement closed to-night. The following was the order of Exercise:

Sunday, June 18th, at 11 o'clock A. M., Annual Sermon before the Graduating class, by Rev. E P Wilson, of Ashland, Va. Subject: "Women's Sphere in the church,"

Sunday night, at 8 o'clock; Sermon before the "Y L Christian Association," by Rev. H P Mitchell, of Portsmouth, Va. Subject: "Potency of Woman's Influece for Christ."

Monday, June 19th, at 10 A. M., meeting of the Board of Corporators in the Office of the President.

Monday night, at 8 o'clock; Celebration of the Two Literary Societies—(M. P. S. and Theta Delta,) Address by Rev. J J Lafferty, of the Richmond Christian Advocate; Subject, "Model Heroines."

Tuesday, June 20th at 11 A. M., Regular Annual Address, by Rev. R N Sledd, of Petersburg, Va: Subject; "The Human Soul, its Origin and Dignity."

After which were read the Essays of the Graduating Class, as follows:

Essay 1 "Novel Heroines compared with real-life women;" by Miss Viola P Tooms, of King and Queen Co., Va.

Essay 2. "The two Shrines of St. Helena." By Miss Maggie A Foreman, of Norfolk county, Va.

Essay 3, "The Song of Goudolier." By Miss Ella W Berry, of Culpepper county, Va,

Essay 4. "Too low they build, who build below the skies." By Miss Mollie W Day, of Murfreesboro, N. C.

Essay 5. "Practical Education the need of Women." By Miss Maggie A Lambertson, of Northanfton county, N. C.

Essay 6. "The sun dial takes notes of bright hours only." By Miss Ella Jameson, of Culpepper county, Va.

Essay 7. "Not yet." By Miss Mary A Lambertson, of Northampton Co., N. C.

Essay 8. "Iron Cutteth Iron." By Miss Gay Tombs, of King and Queen Co., Va.

Essay 9. "1876." By Miss Northa C. Price, of Elizabeth City, N. C.

The reading of the Essays was interspersed with music from a select choir of students.

At 8 o'clock P.M. came the delivery of Diplomas to the graduating class, by the President in the College Chapel, followed by a grand vocal and instrumental Cencert.

Everything passe off pleasantly. The weather was most propitious—clear but not uncomfortably warm. Next week comes the Commencement of the C B F Institute, and then, alas! there will be 300 pretty girls in Murfreesboro less than now. C. N. F.

Meeting of the District Executive Committee—Dr. P. John Reappointed Chairman.

The Republican District Executive Committee appointed at Edenton on the 22d inst, met at Edenton in the evening, eleven counties being represented. W A Johnson, of Martin, was called to the chair and H E Nelson, of Pitt requested to act as secretary.

On motion, the Committee proceeded to elect a chairman. The name of Dr. P. John, of Pasquotank, was placed in nomination. There being no other nomination, he was unanimously elected.

On motion, adjourned.

W. A. JOHNSON, Chm'n.
H. E. NELSON, Sec'y.

The Struggles of Life.

From the cradle to the grave life is full of struggles. Some struggle for riches, some for pleasnre, some for honor, and others struggle to regain that greatest of all blessings—health—and in their efforts they often resort to means which places il farther and farther out of their reach. They take drastic compounds, which shock the system, or violent minerals which poison by degrees and thus the vital energies are weakened and the very fountains of life polluted Nature provides remedies for every disease, and it is from the vegetable kingdom that Dr. TUTT'S Liver Pills derive their ingredients, and in their use there is the happy certainty that if they do no good, they do no harm. But of their efficacy, thousandi who have been cured of diseased liver. kidneys, spleen, stomach and bowels, live to-day to testify. 1-2t.

During the fall of 1876 while Governor *Hayes* was serving in the field, he was nominated for *C*ongress by the Republicans of the Second Ohio district and directly afterwards received a letter urging him to come home and make the race. This was his reply:

IN *C*AMP,—

"Yours of is received. Thanks. I have other business just now. Any man who would leave the army at this time to electioneer for *C*ongress ought to be scalped.

Truly yours.
R. B. *H*AYES."

Notwithstanding his refusal to leave the field on the call of his political friends he was elected to congress by nearly 25-00 majority.

The man the Democrats to daze.
To send them on their devious ways,
And fill their souls with, wild amaze,
Their buildings shake, their towers raze.
And put their whole shebang ablaze
At the end of the coming election days,
Is well, we'll we call him President Hayes.
New York Graphic

Put This and That Together.

"Candidates to-day in and about the corridors of the hotels stand

"Thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks in valambrosia."

Raleigh *News*, of June 14th.

"The present convention is said to be the finest looking body of men ever assembled. They were not a *hungry* looking set. There were no office-seekers among them."—*Raleigh News of June* 15.

Now the question arises, on which day did the *News* tell the truth? We think there can be no difficulty in deciding this question, especially when we look at it by the light which the luminous letter of the distinguished Fitzhugh sheds upon the subject of Democratic indifference to office, however small or however humble.

"I sware," says that distinguished individual. "I have about one hundred and fifty places to fill, and I had about three thousand applications." *He* says that men, women and children were all after him.

Talk about a Democratic convention in which there were no office-seekers; What a noble army of patriots, all willing to suffer, bleed, and die, for pure love of party, regardless of the expense!

We have seen a little too much of lean, lank, *hungry* Democracy, hanging around the Democratic table waiting eagerly for a single crumb to fall, to believe the latter statement of the *News*.—*Wilmington Post*.

It is pleasant to notice the loyalty of the supporters of the prominent candidates in the Republican convention. Blaine's friends were as tenacious as old soldiers clinging to a beloved captain; the champions of the old war Governor stood as firm as their chief has, stood in the war for principle; and the supporters of Mr. Conklin never wavered while their favorite had a chance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 33 v. 6.

MRS. L. A. COBB, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc. Road Street. 33 v. 9.

STOLEN

Was stolen from our Stables in Norfolk, Va on Tuesday June 13th a long bay Horse; Stiff neck, box Buggy and Harness, were stolen by two young men, age about 18 and 21 years. One had a sore lip. Went by names of W. S. Single N. C. Peoples. A suitable reward will be paid for horse and buggy

HANNON & KELLY,
Norfolk Va.
2 tf.

Books
BY
A. CURTIS, M. D.

Criticisms on all the Popular Systems of Medicine, - - - - $1,50
Medical Discussions, - - - - $1,25
Theory and Practice of Medicine, $5.00
Obsetrics; etc., - - - $3,00
The Good Old Recorder, - $1,50

They are the most reliable standard works on TRUE Medicine and Practice. They are written in language which is easly understood, The remedies prescribed are so convenient, their preparation and use are so easy, and their action is so safe and successful, that even children may soon learn from these books to prevent or cure nine tenths of all the disease that may occur in any place. No family should hesitate to procure them as a life insurance company that will seldom fail.

Hundreds of fathers and mothers consult these alone, and become their own physicians; and thus save health and life, and prevent much suffering and all the expences attending it.

Sold by the author, No, 162 Longworth Street. Sent post-paid to all parts of the United States, on receipt of the above prices.

Dr. Curtis may still be consulted at his office as above, or by letter detailing symptoms of case and inclosing a fee of not less than five dollars for advice and a sample of the medicines required.

Address, A. CURTIS, M. D., 162 Longworth Street Cincinnati, Ohio. 2 3t.

Personal.

If the gentleman a resident of Elizabeth City, who was with John Huston in Wilmington Del. about April 1st, would send said John Huston's address to the undersigned he would confer a very great favor.

ROBERT T. HUSTON,
T. E. Cor. 8th and market Sts.
Philadelphia Pa.

1776. 1876.

ROOMS AND BOARDING
—AT THE—
CENTENNIAL.

I am prepared to furnish good Boarding and Rooms at the rate of $1.50 per day. 8 Street cars every 10 minutes from my door. A Horse and Carriage for a gentleman and lady, at all times.

E. J. BOSWORTH,
783, South 6th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
49-4t.

Notice to Teachers.

The Board of Examiners of Pasquotank County will meet at the office of the undersigned in Elizabeth City on the first

Thursday, in JULY 1876,

being the 6 (sixth) day of the month for the purpose of examining Teachers and granting Certificates to such applicants as may be found qualified. The examination will co tinue two days. All persons desiring to teach a public school in this county, should be present, as no teacher can receive an order for wages, for a school taught under the present law, from the Public School Fund without a certificate granted by this Board.

EXAMINATION FREE.

WALTER F. POOL,
Chm'n. Board Ex.
E. City, N. C., June 7th. 1876.

People's Line for Baltimore.

The swift and elegant steamer "Sue," of this line, leaves Norfolk on

TUESDAY'S, THURSDAY'S & FRIDAY'S

for Baltimore; carrying passengers and freights at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

On Tuesday's and Thursday's, she leaves Norfolk at 3 and Portsmouth at 4, P. M. On Saturday's she leaves Norfolk at 5 and Portsmouth at 6 P. M.

Tickets to Baltimore	$2 00
" " " and return	3 00
Through tickets to Washington	3 50
" " "Philadelphia	5 50
" " "New York	8 50

TICKETS GOOD UNTIL USED.

Be sure and go by People's Line and encourage competition.

JAS. W. MCCARRICK, Agent.
Norfolk, Va.
June 7th, 1876-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SEE HERE. Do you want Books, Cards Prints, Photographs? Why then do you waste money on swindlers. Instead send to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. Established in 1850. We supply all books, all goods and at lowest rates. Send for some of these, Trunk Full of Fun, 15c; How to win a Sweetheart, 30; Golden Wheel Fortune Teller, 40c; Book of Love Getters, 50c; Boxing Made Easy, 15c; Morgan's Masonry Exposed. 25c; Hunters Guide, 25c; Grangers Exposed, 150 pp. illustrated, 50c; How to write short hand, 30c; How to amuse an evening Party, 30c; Dancing made easy, 50c; How Gamblers win 30c; Leap year Cards, Courtship Cards, Fortune Telling Cards, Love Making Cards, 4 Kinds—each in case only 30c; Complete Pocket Hoyle, 50c; Chesterfield's Letter Writer, 40c; Monitor of Freemasonry, 75c; How to win and how to woo, 15c; The Laws of Love, 30c; Ladies' Guide to Beauty, 30c; &c., &c., &c. Remember any or all of the above will be sent to you prepaid on receipt of price. We import and hunt up foreign and scarce books. We make it a study. We want your patronage. Send for our circulars. It will pay you to deal with us. Do not risk money with swindlers but send at once to the "old reliables," Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H.

SAVE MONEY. Why pay double prices when you can buy $15 worth of goods for $10. Why not do so. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale 85 Bromfield St., Boston is finally established, and for years has offered valuable goods worth $1 50 to $2 at a fixed price of ONE DOLLAR. We are endorsed and recommend by the best papers and leading merchants. Our sale is an honorable business enterprise and we do sell all goods at less than other dealers. In these times it pays to save money. We sell Jewelry, Diamond and Plated Ware, Glassware, Cutlery, Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Spices, and in fact everything, including 5,000 elegant books, which retail at $1.50 to $4 and all for just one dollar. There is no "ticket," "order slip" or other trickery. One dollar secures any article on the list. We C. O. D., let you see goods before paying. Over 78,000 patrons attest the popularity of our great sale. We need agents everywhere. We cannot give any idea here of our business. Our list of goods would fill this entire paper. Send at once for circulars and recommendations from our patrons. You can save cash. Will you do it? If so address GEORGE H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE 85 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
Carriage and Wagon Materials,
CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS,
Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Tire
Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts,
Seats, Moss, Castings; Varnishes, Damasks, &c.
NO. 338 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,
Baltimore, Md.
25-6m

I. A. LEE & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Commission Merchants,
27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

If you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton, Smith Chapman Plymouth, N. C.
23-1yr

BIXBY'S
"BEST"
BLACKING.
A COMBINED POLISH BLACKING AND LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.

Experts and Professional Bootblacks in New York, and all other large cities where this Blacking has been introduced, acknowledge its superiority over all imported or domestic Blacking in use, as an Elegant Polish and Conserver of Leather.

NOTICE.

Bixby's "Best" Blacking has a Red and Blue Label. Do not be deceived by spending our "Standard" Blacking in place of "Best." The Standard has the label stamped into the tin cover.

This brand is made to compete with other American and French Blackings, but is inferior in one respect.

Bixby's "Best" Blacking will save 5 times cost in the wear of your boots and Shoes.

HOUSEKEEPERS
TRY BIXBY'S
French Laundry Blue,
IN SIFTING BOXES.

The most convenient and economical package, and the only combined Bleaching and Blueing Powder in use.

S. M. BIXBY & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Nos. 173 & 175 Washington Street New York.

PRICES REDUCED,
New Excelsior Lawn Mower

Largest Sale of Any Lawn Mower in the World

It has been adopted, and can be seen in practical operation at Central Park and all other City Parks. New York; Government Grounds and City Parks, Washington; Boston Common, Boston; Prospect Park, Brooklyn; and on almost every prominent Park throughout the United States and Canada.

At the trial held in New York City, on the 25th of June, 1874, the NEW EXCELSIOR was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM, a Silver Medal by the American Institute, in competition with all the different Lawn Mowers made in this country.

Four sizes for hand-power; four sizes for horse-power.

Prices from $14 to $200.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

Chadborn & Goldwell anf' Go

Send for Circular.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer
Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH
AND
ENGLISH
POPLINS,
COLORED
SILK
DRESS
PATTERNS,
PONGEES
AND
FOULARDS,
GRENADINES,
JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN
PLAIDS
AND
STRIPES,
LACE
AND
SATIN
STRIPED
PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING
Cut on the Bias
FRENCH JACONETS
AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS
AND
CASIMERES,
MOURNING
BERAGE
SHAWLS,
LACE POINT
AND SCARFS
Table D. mask & Towel
White Good
Honey Comb Quilting
Lawns & Ginghams
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twi.
and 1-2 I
JET JEWELRY,
Also a fine selection of Ladies
Children

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

OPIUM
MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without inconvenience. An antidote that stands on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 127 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address Dr. A. G. CLIX, 127 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE!

Lumber and Meal.

The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally that they are running a Lumber and Grist Mill in the Town of Nixonton and will supply the demand for lumber at the very lowest prices. Parties desiring lumber can have it at the following prices per thousand to wit:

Fine lumber log through,	$10,00
Heart,	15,00
Sap,	5,00 to 7,50
Poplar,	12 50
Cypress	12,00 to 15,00

Sawing will be done for parties at $4,50.

Our days for grinding are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Those in need of lumber would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

A. M. WHITE & CO.
NIXONTON N. C., April 19th, 1876.

HOME LINE.

Tri--Weekly Line
between
NORFOLK, VA.,
AND ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
The Fast Sailing Steamer
Helen Smith;

Will leave D. D. Simmons & Bro's. Wharf, Norfolk, Va., via Dismal Swamp Canal, touching at all landings, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M. for Elizabeth City

RETURNING,

will leave E. City for Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 A. M. arriving at Norfolk 2 P. M. Pro Rates with Old Bay Line for Baltimore; Clyde Line to Philadelphia and Old Dominion Line to New York.

Good Passenger Accomodations.

Fare: Norfolk, $1 30. Meals 50c. each.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
Agents at E. City.
ADAM TREDWELL,
General Agent Home Line, Norfolk, Va.
June 7th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF VALUABLE
NORTH CAROLINA LANDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE D. POOL,
Real Estate Agent,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where in easy and cheap transportation either to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the adaptability of the people, in great fertility and cheapness of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them of a large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making this town easily accessible to emigrants, and affording means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed in addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built [illegible] putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. Together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement, putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern coast.

A desirable farm of 200 acres—one half cleared, and the balance covered with most valuable timber the country affords, for sale. It is six miles from Elizabeth City, one mile from navigable water, has out buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a public road. There is a school within a mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oat, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable, as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $2,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and necessary out-buildings upon it, is well cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within ten miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 400 acres 7 miles from town, sold at $18 an acre. This is rich land, mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and [illegible] very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash, one year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good buildings, [illegible] road, and [illegible] good neighborhood, on a public road, [illegible] near a church and school house. It too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and in mostly in fine cultivation. Price $2 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank, 6

FIFTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.—Old Point Comfort and Norfolk City is 50 miles South East of Elizabeth City, N. C., Va. Parties coming here from the North could take passage on the Bay line of steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City cars.

Local and Personal.

Hon. JOHN B. RODMAN, of Beaufort county, was selected as the Elector for the First District.

For the first time in several years the Republican party presents a solid front. There is not the shadow of a split. Hayes, Wheeler or Lindsey.

Our friends will remember that we are now on a new volume. Those in arrears are respectfully requested to call and settle, we hope, will promptly do so.

It is a principle founded on human nature itself that slander, unjustly cast upon a public man, is a source of strength and not of weakness. It has always been so; it always will be.

The "Helen Smith," of the Home line between Elizabeth City and Norfolk, has just been repaired and beautified up for the summer season. Her accommodations and comfortable cabin, STACEY will spare no effort to accommodate and please.

What is the matter? Week before last the *Albemarle Times* came to this office with the editorial page a perfect blank. Last week we received no paper at all. Did the Cincinnati Convention take the pen of our Windsor cotemporary, and has the nomination of Col. LINDSEY caused him to give up the ghost?

A meeting of the stockholders of the Albemarle Agricultural Society is called by notice in another column. A full attendance of the executive committee is requested at the meeting and, having labored three years working for nothing but the interests of the Society, they will ask to be relieved and a new board elected. Let there be a full attendance.

When, during Convention week, we were agog for news and the people were anxious to know how the great nominations were received throughout the nation our Democratic cotemporaries ran almost as "dry" of news as a contribution box at a hard shell church. "Well," said one to a growling subscriber, "what are you going to do about it?" "Grin and bear it," was the reply.

Having been absent over two weeks attending the National and District conventions, we are now at our post again, prepared to work for the interests, for they are of our choosing in the National convention the North Carolina delegation voted solid for HAYES for President and for WHEELER for Vice-President, and in the district convention Pasquotank was nearly a unit for LINDSEY. That the nominations were wise ones the ides of November will show.

At the Convention at Edenton on Thursday we met a large number of the leading Republicans of the District, and we are proud to know that they are all our friends. At no Convention of our party are there been so large a number of the most representative men of the District in attendance as delegates. As the result, its deliberations were dignified and the proceedings were harmonious. The nomination of each man was to abide the action of the Convention and loyally submitted to the decision of the majority.

It was predicted by the Democratic that the nomination of Col. LINDSEY would provoke dissensions and cause a split similar to that of 1871. But the manly way in which Judge ALBERTSON, Mr. MOORE, Judge POOL and WILLIS BAILEY came forward and pledged their support to the ticket, and the fervid manner in which they urged their friends and all true men to sustain the great principles of the Republican party caused such consternation among the hitherto confident Democrats that they began to scatter and disappear. 'Til then the leaders had crowded the Court House, but at the close of the Convention not one of them was to be seen. Apparently they had "burned their holes." Said one, "the jig is up. Instead of quarrelling the Republicans are more united." In the eloquent words of Aug. M. MOORE: "Men are nothing; *principles* are every thing, and it is for these we are contending."

Intellectually Judge ALBERTSON is the peer of the ablest men in the State. While on the Bench he won the confidence of the Bar as a jurist, and in the late Constitutional Convention he took a leading part in the great debates. A strong and earnest Republican, it was no wonder he was urged for the nomination for Congress. Had he been nominated, the NORTH CAROLINIAN would have given him a warm and vigorous support. As it is, *his* voice will not be silent because of defeat, but, like the great and noble BLAINE, will be raised in support of the nominee of the party. He will do so because he feels that in the great issue involved

"Who so shrinks or falters now
Brands the craven on his brow."

The contest is but a continuation of the old struggle, transferred from the field to the forum and ballot box, between right and wrong, freedom and slavery, barbarism and civilization, and Judge ALBERTSON reflected the united sentiment of the loyal masses of the District when in words of burning eloquence he declared: "I am not willing that this Republic, at the commencement of its second century, shall go down, or pass over into the hands of the men who, bloody handed, within a score of years endeavored to destroy its life."

Hon. JOHN R. PAGE, as temporary chairman, and Hon. JOHN E. CHAMBERLAIN as permanent chairman of the district convention at Edenton, performed their duties ably and well. They are both good presiding officers.

The street hands are now busy.—At a regular communication of Eureka Lodge No. 317, A. F. and A. M. held on the 19th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. L. Ball, Worshipful Master; J. Ziegler, Senior Warden; Wm. Steger, Junior Warden; C. W. Smith, Treasurer and John Benberry, Secretary.—Capt. W. H. PERRY, of U. S. Schooner "Maggie," Buoy Tender, was in town last week. *He* was visiting our waters inspecting the buoys. *He* has arranged those on Core Sound that mariners now have no difficulty in navigating that point.—An excursion on the "Helen Smith" this evening.—C. W. Grandy, Esq., is on a visit to the Centennial.—DITRICK, of the "Albemarle Saloon," keeps the best Bar in the city. *He* is an open-hearted, genial, good fellow.—The election to decide whether Elizabeth City will subscribe $15,000, to the railroad occurs on the 15th of July. As the bonds are not to be issued until the cars are running, there can be no risk. Let every man remember the day and vote right.—Col. LINDSEY, our candidate for Congress, was in town on Monday. *He* will make a vigorous and successful canvas.—Deputy Sheriff Green has been quite ill.—Ripe peaches in the market.—Thermometer up in the nineties.—Harrah for *Hayes*, Wheeler and Lindsey.

Neighboring Counties.

BEAUFORT:—Samuel Carson has been appointed, by the President, Post Master at Washington, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of S. F. Stilley.

CHOWAN:—The event of the past week was the Republican convention. Never saw such enthusiasm. Col. Lindsey's nomination is satisfactory. The re-election of Dr John as chairman of the district executive committee is endorsed by all. It is conceded that he is the "right man in the right place."—The county commissioners announce that the limitation of 25 cents on the $100 valuation for county purposes, as decided by the Supreme Court, will not raise much more than half enough revenue to carry on the county government.

WASHINGTON:—The proceedings of the Republican convention held on the 6th inst. never reaching us until too late, we make a brief synopsis.—J. A. Melson was elected chairman and J. W. Darrell, secretary. The resolutions have the true Republican ring, endorsing the administrations of President Grant and Governor Brogden, the action of Jno. W. Bateman in the constitutional convention and recommending to the State convention the names of *Hon.* Thomas Settle, of Guilford county, for Governor, William L. Cherry, of Pitt, for Public Treasurer, Augustus M. Moore, of Chowan, for Attorney General. Thomas B. Long, of Rowan, for Secretary of State.—Harriet Toole, a colored woman aged 85 years, died on the 11th inst. She was much esteemed and respected, having for over half a century employed the most of her time as a nurse to the sick, kindly and faithfully performing her duty. A correspondent says many of these mourn her loss, as they will miss her in the time of need.

PERQUIMANS:—The proceedings of the Republican Convention held on the 15th did not reach us in time for last week. We therefore condense. E A White was Chairman and W H Gunn Secretary. John H Cox, and John A Faulk were appointed delegates to the State Convention; with U W Speight and Geo. W. Skinner as Alternates. Hon. J W Albertson was appointed proxy in case the delegates failed to attend. The delegates appointed to the Congressional Convention were Elijah Poole Jno. Overton, W A Overton, J H Cox, H A Drew, Henry Berkley, Thos Skinner, Wilson Etheridge, Geo W Skinner, Henry White, John Newby, E A White Richard Sumner, Joseph Happer, and J W Ward. To the Senatorial convention Geo W Ward, Jos Happer Daniel Sumner W P M Farland Randal Perry, Miles Overman, W H Overman, Thos Munden, Daniel Jones, W H Gunn, H J Ellist and Jerrome White W E Foulk, Isaac Sutton, *H H* Griffin Geo R Botman, D W Felton, *H* Berkley J W Gordon, J R Darden Josiah Nicolson, Jesse Armstrong John Newby and Charles Winslow.

BERTIE:—Bertie county Republican Convention held on the 17th inst. recommended GEORGE A. MEBANE for Senator of the Senator of the 3rd Senatorial district, composed of Bertie and Northampton counties.—The Samaratans, Odd Fellows and Love of Charity will make a grand parade in Windsor on the 4th of July.—The Republican Executive Committee will meet on the 8th of July. The Republican Convention of the 17th is said to be the most harmonious ever held in the county. It adjourned with three rousing cheers for the party.—F W Bell, T R Spellman. D W Cooper and W T Ward were appointed delegates to this State convention; instructed for Judge Settle for Governor and A M Moore for Attorney General. Among the the resolutions the following was adopted:

Resolved, That we endorse the *North Carolinian*, edited at Elizabeth City by Dr. Palemon John, and the *Era* and *Constitution* published at Raleigh as being true Republican papers and recommend them to the Republicans of the District and State as being reliable sources of getting all necessary political information.

Business Locals.

Fowler's lawns are pretty and cheap.

☞ FOR THE CAMPAIGN. ☜

We will furnish the NORTH CAROLINIAN for the campaign, to the 15th of November, for 60 cents. The CASH must accompany each order. Send in the names, tf.

Grenadines reduced in price, at Fowler's cash store.

Nine inch sash ribbon for $7.00, at Fowler's.

A smart Illinois girl who had been cruelly jilted, rose up in her wrath and recovered $5000 for breach of promise, —and she had no sooner got this suit out of the way than she took some of the proceeds and went right to work on another—a handsomd black silk made after the "Domestic Fasions."

Home Line:—Stm'r Helen Smith has two saloons, one for "white" and one for 'colored." First-class fare, E. City to Norfolk $1.30. From Morrisett's wharf, $1.00. This Steamer makes the best time and has the lowest rates. Patronize her and keep the charges down. 2t.

NOTICE. There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Albemarle Agricultural Society held at the Court House in Elizabeth City on Saturday July 8th at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of consultation and taking such action as the intrest of the Society demands.
M. B. CULPEPPER, Sec.
June 27th 1876.

HOMES AND FORTUNES FOR ALL

GRAND DISTRIBUTION

of

Cash, Farms, Brick Residences, &c.

—BY—

The Kansas Land and Immigration

Association,

AUGUST 25, 1876.

Capital Stock 1,000,000, *Legally Authorized*

—o—

The Kansas and Immigrant Association, of Atchison, Kansas an enterprise chartered by the State, inaugurated and managed by men whose reputation for honesty, reliability and integrity stands unsullied, and who have the hearty endorsement of State and city officials and citizens, will, on the 25th day of August, 1876, make a grand distribution to its shareholders of many valuable award of cash and real estate. Highest cash award, $75,000, Lowest, $50. The real estate award, consisting of choice farms, business houses, residences, &c., have been selected from the most desirable and valuable property in the State. Price of shares only $5.00 each. Every shareholder will be fairly represented at the distribution. The chance offered to secure a home and a fortune are unprecedented. *Distribution positive, Aug.* 25, 1876 or money will be refunded in full.

Send in your order at once, so you may have your numbers correctly registered. For a more particular description of the enterprise, terms of agents, special offer to clubs, and purchasers of two or more shares, manner of drawing, list of endorsers and references, discription of Kansas, &c., &c., send for their illustrated paper, the "Kansas Immigrant," *mailed free* to any address. Send $5.00 for a share. Address.
S. M. STRICKLER' Sec'y,
Atchison, Kansas.
tf

HO FOR NAG'S HEAD.

The Steamer Mary E. Roberts, Capt. Walker, will make regular trips during the season, between Nag's Head, Columbia, Hertford and Elizabeth City. The steamer is now undergoing the necessary painting, etc., for the accommodation and comfort of the public. In due season her schedule will be published. For any desired information apply to
W. A. HARNEY,
Agent, E. City.

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair, offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Truss and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29, '76-1y

SENSIBLE ADVICE

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GEEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of dyspepsia and liver complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness palpitation of the heart, heartburn, water brash, coming up of food, after eating, low spirits, etc., we ask you to go to your Druggist, J. Q. Etheridge & Bro. and get a sample bottle of GEEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents, two doses will relieve you. For sale by Henry Hooper, Edenton, N. C., J. W. Turner, Hertford, N. C. tf.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the care of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book.
March 29, '76—1yr.

"Will you take something?" said a German tectotaler to a friend, while standing near a tavern. "I don't care if I do," was the reply. Well, den, let us take a walk."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.
27-6m. JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. New York.

Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,
Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,
24-1yr. Box 741, St. Joseph Mo

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists Supplies.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

BARNES FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHES

An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines! The old style thrown aside when these are known! Thousands now in use! $1.50 to $2,000 per year made using them. One person out of every three who send for catalogues of these machines buys one, SAY but paper you read this in, and address,
W. F. JOHN & BARNES,
No 8 Ford, Winnebago Co., Illinois.
B 2 2 6 4 6. 23-1y,

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.
48-1yr.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND **BOOK of SECRETS** DR. BONANNAN'S Marriage Guide tells all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, DR. C. A. BONANNAN, 709 North 2 Hurst, St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS, MILL GEARING MADE Without Patterns. SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS OF IMPROVED DESIGNS, A SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use. ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

SAVES FUEL! SAVES LABOR!
THE
NATIONAL STEEL TUBE CLEANER.

(Patented July 25th, 1874.)

Carbon is one of the worst conductors of heat known, a deposit of 1-32 of an inch on the tubes causing a **loss of 15 per cent. of fuel.** This Tube Cleaner is made of spring steel. Each segment is of itself a spring, and distends in a perfect circle so as to press against the inside of the tube, removing all the carbon and scale without the slightest injury to the tube.
Guaranteed to clean better, last longer, and work easier than any in the market. Adopted and in use by the U. S. Navy. For sale by dealers. Send for circular.
THE CHALMERS SPENCE CO.,
Agents for the United States,
Foot of East 9th Street, New York.
NOTE.—Sample can be seen at the office of this paper.

If you wish to grow Vegetables for sale read
Gardening for Profit!
If you wish to become a Commercial Florist, read
Practical Floriculture!
If you wish to Garden for Amusement or for Home Use only, read
Gardening for Pleasure!
ALL BY
Peter Henderson.
Price $1.50 each, post-paid, by mail.
Our Combined Catalogue for 1876, of
EVERYTHING FOR THE
GARDEN!
Sent Free to all Applicants.
Our large Illustrated Catalogues of *Seeds* and *Plants*, numbering 175 pages, and containing 2 colored plates, sent without charge to purchasers of any of the above three books. Sent to all others on receipt of 50 cents.
Peter Henderson & Co.
35 Cortlandt Street,
NEW YORK.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Electro-Plated Table Ware,

AND

Ornamental Art Work

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Manufactured By The

Meridian Brittania Co.,

53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those heaviest Silver Plated on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing the Trade Mark,

1847—ROGERS BROTHERS—XII

N. B.—This great improvement in Silver Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to all grades of plate, A 1, 8 and 12 oz as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A 1, simply and is plated 20 per cent heavier than the ordinary market standard.
First Premiums awarded at all Fairs where exhibited from World's Fair of 1852 to American Institute Fair 1874.—37 6m

J. F. SANDERS. J. W. SAWYER. A. LUTEN

New Carriage and Machine Shop.

J. F. SANDERS & CO.

Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers and Machinists.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery, and a practical knowledge of our work, we are now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.
Reparing done on all kinds of vehicles and machinery. Orders from a distance will receive special attention.
Shop on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets, near Water street.
Call on or address,
J. F. SANDERS & CO
Elizabeth City, N
April 26th, 1876-tf.

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET-MAKER AND

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest Improved kind and best quality *will when hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be had in this or any other market.
His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.
Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.
His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.
Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

Commissioners Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of County Commissioners for Pasquotank County, will meet at the Court House in the town of E. City on the 4th Monday in May 1876, (being the 22nd day of the month) and set two days, for the purpose of revising the tax lists and valuation reported to them for 1876, and otherwise complete the List. At which time and place, any and all persons having any complaint, as to the valuation of their property or the amount of tax charged against them, can appear and be heard by the Board in regard thereto. Any failing to list with the Assessors in their Township before they return their list to this Board, can do so by applying to this Board, up to the 1st Monday in July next. After 1st Monday in July next, ther will be liable to double Tax, and Fifty Dollars fine, or 30 days imprisonment. The Commissioners must enforce the law.
P. JOHN.
May 8. Chm'n Board Co'ty Com.

AGENTS,

NEW BOOK,

Which in thrilling interest, sterling merito elegance and cheapness, has absolutely no equal. It is "THE THING" for the Centennia period—Takes on sight.
The *North American Review* says it is "deserving of *unspecified* praise; we anticipate for it an extensive popularity"; the *Dubuque Times* says "Just such work as thousands of the American People will be glad to possess"; the *Detroit Advertiser* calls it *preferable to any yet published*." Any active man or woman of good address can find large profits and steady work for a year. For full particulars, address J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park Place, New York. 45 8.

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,

RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.

C. S. BROWN, Prop

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO,

334 Bowery, N. Y.,

to whom was awarded the

Premium Medal

for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter at the last session of the

GREAT AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,

cure rupture in from 10 to 30 days, and will give $1,000 for a case they cannot cure. They employ a

First-class Lady Surgeon

Terms moderate. Cures Guaranteed. Orders filled by mail. Examination free. Treatise and circular to patrons. Send for circulars describing books to
Prof. W. H. BUANHAM, M. D.
March 8, 1876.—1yr. Chief Surgeon.

SAFE SALE
THE BEST
STANDARD
Fire and Burglar
SAFES.
Counter, Platform, Wagon & Track
SCALES.
Send for Price-List. Agents Wanted.
Marvin's Safe Co.,
265 Broadway, New York,
721 Chestnut St., Phila.

New Hardware Store.

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon

and

Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality,

put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

B. T. BROTHERS.

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Dools & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing &c, and in the GROCERY Department will be found a full line of Staple Groceries, such good as are usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Also a full stock of Dress Goods are Black and Fancy Silks. Fancy Dress Goods, Linens, Hermonet, Plain and Fancy Silks. Fancy and Wool Goods. Linens, &c. In Notions you will find Gents Furnishing Goods, Gloves for either ladies or gents, Hosiery and Colored and White Goods. Kid Gloves, Pearl Buttons, Hamburg Edgings and inserations, Hemstitches, Thimbles, Gents, Ladies, Misses & Childrens Hosiery, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Jet, Pearl Pins & Solid Gold Jewelry, Thimbles, Silver & Gilt Thimbles, Gents Gaiter Tassels, Napkins, Damask and Doyles, Towels, Scarfs, Table Linen, Waterproofs, Hamburg Edgings, Ladies, Misses & Childrens Hats, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Bustles, Crapes, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Ladies, Misses & Childrens Shoes, Gents Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing &c, and in the GROCERY Department will be found a full supply of Groceries, Notions, Dools

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm Notes and Hints.

Cucumbers will grow to a trellis as readily as grapevines. Let those who have small gardens bear this in mind A few vines can be grown occupying very little space.

Hang an old stub of a broom in the tool shed now to clean the plows and cultivators. And saw the handle short from a light one and keep it close by the place for hoes and shovels.

Agents are around in the United States trying to sell what they call "ivory wheat," a new kind of spring wheat. The article they offer is not wheat at all, but a variety of Indian millet.

W. R. Lazenby, of the horticultural department of Cornell University, has made a number of experiments, and finds that by sprouting garden seeds before sowing there is a gain of three or four days in the time of ripening.

Few persons practice pruning cucumber, melon, and other similar kinds of vines; still, it is just as beneficial, if properly done, as the annual pruning of the grape and other woody plants. The pruning should be confined, however, to the pinching off of the ends of shoots only.

To keep the roots from rambling we lift, and if necessary shorten a few times while the trees are young, thus bringing them into the habit of forming fibry roots near home; while to prevent them entering cold, unsuitable soil we find there is nothing so effectual as keeping the surface soil in a suitable state as regards moisture and richness, and, of course, not digging and cropping it.

A farmer states that he planted five rows of corn with seed taken from the three inches below the top of the ear, rejecting the imperfect grains at the extreme point; then five rows taken from the middle and base of the ear, rejecting the imperfect grains at the butt. The result was that the five rows planted from the middle and butt of the ear ripened about two and a half weeks before the other rows, the corn of the former being better cared and filled to the end of the cob.

The celebrated farmer, John Johnson, of Geneva, N. Y., says he has used plaster every year since he came on his farm, now fifty-four years; and it has done wonders for him on corn, clover, and grass. The first he used was on corn, soaking the corn in water, then mixing it with plaster when wet. He planted plastered corn, and a hired man planted the corn that was not plastered. When the corn was up, that which was plastered was stronger and better colored than the other. It kept ahead throughout the season, and when ripe a blind man could have told the difference by feeling the stalks and ears.

Domestic Recipes.

SPONGE CAKE.—Three eggs, one cupful sugar, one cupful flour, one teaspoonful cream of tartar, half a teaspoonful of soda.

MOLASSES CAKE.—One-half cupful butter, one-half cupful sugar, one-half cupful molasses, one-half cupful sour milk or water, one-half teaspoonful soda, two cupfuls of flour; spices to taste; one egg.

CORN BREAD.—One pint of buttermilk, two eggs, one pint Indian meal, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, a little salt, one teaspoonful soda.

LEMON COOKIES.—One pint sugar, one cupful butter, three eggs, three pints flour, juice of one lemon, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in boiling water.

CRULLERS.—One cupful of butter, two cupfuls of white sugar, four eggs, one cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of saleratus dissolved in milk, one teaspoonful of salt.

LEMON PIE.—Take two lemons, peel and grate the rind; of the remainder express the juice and cut in small pieces; add one egg and one and a half soda crackers; water enough to fill the pie; sugar to taste.

RHUBARB TART.—One pint stewed rhubarb or pie plant, four ounces sugar, one-half pint cream, two ounces pounded cracker, three eggs; rub the stewed rhubarb through a sieve; beat the other ingredients well; bake with a bottom crust only, half an hour.

COFFEE CAKE.—One cupful of butter, one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of coffee prepared as for the table when cold, five cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in some of the coffee, two cupfuls of raisins after being pitted, cloves and cinnamon.

PHILADELPHIA ICE CREAM.—Two quarts milk (cream if you have it), three tablespoonfuls of arrowroot, the whites of eight eggs well beaten, one pound powdered sugar; boil the milk; thicken with the arrowroot and the sugar, and a little salt; pour the whole upon the eggs; flavor with vanilla or lemon.

CURRANT JELLY.—Wash your currants, put them in a kettle, stems and all, mash, and boil fifteen minutes after they begin to boil; then strain, and measure, and boil fifteen minutes longer; then remove your kettle, and add eight pounds of sugar to seven pints of juice. Always have one more pound of sugar than there are pints of juice.

Parasites on Animals.

All kinds of animal parasites, such as hen lice, the hog louse, and mange in horses and horned cattle are the result of uncleanliness. Internal parasites, which live in the intestines of our larger animals, attack only the enfeebled and neglected. Therefore to prevent the appearance of the first adopt rules which shall insure the strictest cleanliness about the barn, stable, and hennery; to prevent the latter give good, wholesome food and plenty of it, and avoid exhaustion through severe labor. As soon as an animal becomes feeble through any cause, parasites steps in to hasten dissolution, just as thousands of insects will attack a dying or dead tree, and leave a healthy one alone.

Fickle Minded.

"In the spring," says the laureate, "a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." The question arises what happens then to these of a young woman. The following story may partially answer the question: A blooming young maiden was engaged to lover No. 1. But she wearied of him, and after a time gave him his *conge*. Shortly afterward—she lived in the remote north—a visitor from London won the article she was pleased to call her heart, and she became engaged to lover No. 2. He departed, and in due time it was argued that she should come south on a visit to his parents. Being an independent young person she concluded to travel without an escort, but met on the road an affable stranger, who made himself so agreeable during the long journey that on being told who he was she consented to his arranging for an introduction to her parents with the object of asking for her hand. This was No. 3, and her decision was soon afterwards communicated to No. 2, and she returned home. There, while awaiting the advent of No. 3, the old flame No. 1 renewed his proposition, and, knowing the sort of young woman with whom he had to deal, married her out of hand. The moral is left to the reader's imagination.

The Bouquet Season.

The Burlington *Hawkeye* has the following paragraph: It is coming time for the newspapers of the republic to teem with paragraphs containing the effusive thanks of the editor to some lady for a beautiful bouquet which sheds its grateful aroma through his dreary sanctum, lighting it up with bright memories of the past that come and go like the changing lights and shadows of a phantasmagoria. Everybody knows it is all a lie, and in eighty-nine years' experience we never saw but one bouquet in an editorial room, and it was a couple of prize turnips lying in the wood box, but the bouquet paragraph is always good to fill up with and it is always popular, especially with callow editors.

ANTIPODAL PROGRESS.

Queensland at the Exhibition---She Shows that she has Many More Useful Things than Kangaroos.

If there is any quarter of the globe to which the American people have not been looking for an extraordinary display of national resources and progress at the Exhibition, that place is probably Australia. But the exhibits of Queensland, Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales, in the Main building, dispel any preconceived ideas of insignificance relative to these colonies, and are not surpassed either in extent or interest by those of nations that were in the zenith of their power when the shaggy haired and flabby muscled native Australian was undisputed monarch of the greatest island on the globe. Of these four colonies Queensland takes the palm. Her goods are not exhibited for sale, but to show the superior advantages the country offers to colonists, and thereby to encourage immigration. This is to be said of the other Australian colonies also. Mr. Angus Mackay, chief commissioner of Queensland, and editor of the *Queenslander*, is instructed, while superintending the display, to examine American machinery, it being proposed to introduce it in the colony, which thus far has been a producing and not a manufacturing country. Queensland comprises over one fifth of all Australia, and is more than three times as large as Texas. The style of living corresponds, as a rule, with that in California, owing, in a great measure, to the similarity of climate and industries between both countries.

The section of Queensland in the Main building is inclosed by a neat, plain, rectangular structure and has nine hundred and sixty square feet of wall space and 4,000 square feet of floor space. The aggregate value of the exhibits is hardly less than a quarter million dollars. The upper half of the walls is covered with charts showing the geological formation of the country as far back as the most unpronounceable of the epochs, and also the relative prices and productive capacities of farm lands. The lower half of the walls is occupied by hundreds of colored photographs of romantic scenery and landscapes, designed, with the aid of reference schedules, to show the kinds of farm lands which may be purchased for specified prices. For instance, there is a piece of fertile lowland sprinkled with wood growth marked "five shillings per acre;" there, an undulating region of cleared land, with streams gliding through the valleys, and to be had for ten shillings an acre; and over further a level, cultivated strip of unusual richness, with a flock of sheep rushing toward a stream in the foreground and a pioneer's thatched and comfortable cottage in a grove in the rear, which may be purchased at fifteen shillings an acre. The most prominent feature of the floor space is a gilt monument, twenty feet six inches in height, three feet three inches square at the base and sixteen inches square at a point one foot from the top, where it begins to taper to a point. This represents the bulk of all the gold mined in Queensland during the years 1868 to 1875, inclusive. This precious mass weighed sixty-five tons, twelve cwt., forty-one pounds and six ounces, its value being $35,000,000. The wealth of Queensland in minerals is incalculable, and doubtless when the gold mines of Victoria and California shall have been worked out, as are now those of Havilah and Ophir of old, the mundic reefs of tropical Queensland will, with the aid of chemical skill, be only just commencing to distil their long hoarded treasures, so wisely guarded by nature and kept back from too early ransacks, in wait for the time of need, when other sources of gold will have become exhausted. This metal is exhibited here mainly in quartz. The country possesses the richest gold reefs in the world, averaging over two ounces to the ton of quartz throughout.

The principal other metals are copper and tin, and these are shown in pyramids of ingots as well as in the natural state. Huge nuggets of almost pure copper in the latter condition exhibit the effects of fire to which they were subjected in some pre-historic age. Specimens of chrome iron, occurring in serpentine rock in inexhaustible quantities near Ipswich, and of spicular iron, found in various parts of the colony, are shown. The iron and antimony, however, though both of them abundant, are not worth working in Queensland, as compared with other metals there. Vials full of free gold, of various degrees of fineness, are arrayed as plentifully, and rather more temptingly, than the bottles on the shelves of an apothecary. All the coal thus far discovered in Queensland has been bituminous. The coal fields cover an area of about 12,000 square miles. The quantity of coal mined in 1873 was 33,613 tons. It is, however, too unfavorably situated for bringing to market. A curious specimen is the rosewood coal —fossilized piano, probably—refaining all the sensible properties of rosewood except color. Lands containing coal may be purchased anywhere in this colony before or after survey, and in any quantity not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres at thirty shillings an acre; the buyer, however, must expend one pound per acre in working the mines within one year from the time of sale. Though the display of white, gray, red and variegated marbles is extensive, these materials form no considerable portion of the mineral wealth of the country.

From the prominence given to the skulls and other bones of the dugong or sea cow, one might imagine that beast to be the idol of a pagan country. The secret of it is, however, that the dugong affords delicious meat, combining the dainty flavor of the turtle steak with the delicacy of the veal sweet bread, and without a trace of fishiness about it. Another curiosity is the thick, strong, even fiber of the *Gida Retusa*, or Queensland hemp, a plant that grows as a weed, and could be cultivated to any extent. The yield of the fiber, taken out by merely soaking and washing in water, is fully one thousand pounds per acre. The plant, it is supposed, would yield abundance of paper making material. The Angora and other varieties of wool displayed are of the finest staple and length. Of this product the Queenslanders export over $50 worth per annum for every man, woman and child in the colony. Specialties are made of sugar and wheat in the agricultural display. Enough wheat was raised in the colony in 1873 to turn out 1,300 tons of flour. Sugar is destined to figure heavily in the commerce of Queensland. In 1866 there was no sugar grown there at all, but the yield for 1874 was no less than 14,000 tons, and the quality has increased with the quantity.

There are hundreds of sections and other specimens of the hard woods for which Queensland is famous. These are highly polished, and comprise specimens of the white beach, which never shrinks in drying, and is therefore unequaled for ships' decks and verandah floors; the noble ironbark—straight, tall, tough and dense—affording spars one hundred and twenty feet long and four feet square, and which can scarcely be burned by fire or dampened by water: the flooded gum, growing in wet soil, and excellent for ship building; the tea tree, growing in swampy soil, and not affected by wet situations, as when used for piles or fencing; the acacia, or "wattle" tree, which, in its finest specimens, attains a height of eighty feet before its diameter begins to grow less than three feet, and many others equally useful or curious. People of an extremely scientific turn of mind have an opportunity in this section of inspecting Queensland road and farm soils, and of learning their chemical composition, while those fond of examining fossiliferous, volcanic and metamorphic rocks can have their tastes gratified also.

It must be a great country for butterflies, judging from the hundreds of these insects, of nearly all the known species, fastened with their wings outstretched to the interior of a showcase, and forming a fanciful pattern in which blend all the colors of the rainbow, with scores of their derivatives. These and the hides of the kangaroo and scrub wallaby are the only representatives of Queensland's division of the animal kingdom. The display will set people to thinking. It is but sixteen years since the population of the colony was only 28,056 persons; now it is over 168,000, an increase of 500 per cent. The days are past, except in the interior of the great island, for those terrible meeles between Caucasian and Australian savages, during which death came to both sides with the whiz of barbed spears, the hum of the boomerang and nullah, and the sharp report of the double barreled gun or the rifled carbine. It was the old story of America renewed.—*Phila. Times.*

Fashion Notes.

Cream color is on the wane.

Very little false hair is worn.

Frizettes are no longer fashionable.

Chatelaines continue in great favor.

Calico grows more and more fashionable.

The "Baby bonnet" is the rage in Paris.

Fashionable shirt bosoms remain plain.

Corsages are still made in cuirass shape.

Smyrna lace grows in fashionable favor.

Gentlemen's fashions follow English styles.

Silver pearl gray is the latest fashionable color.

Polonaises are all provided with long side pockets.

Gentlemen's cuffs have the corners cut off or rounded.

Egyptian and Byzantine styles of jewelry are in vogue.

Shoes in the place of boots will be much worn this summer.

Linen suits are braided in rows, not in set figures as formerly.

Skirts are tied back around the knees, instead of the hips, as they were.

A magnificent silk fabric lately introduced is called "Empress of India."

Most of the percale and calico suits have basques that only half fit the figure.

Five seams in the back of cuirasses and polonaises are becoming to a stout woman.

Gentlemen's business suits are of checks and large plaids, brown and gray mixtures.

Skirts worn with any bodice simulate being open from the waist over an underdress.

Marie Stewart and Catharine de Medici hats, or rather bonnets, are coming in vogue.

Tulle ruches sprinkled with delicate flowers are worn under the brims of hats and bonnets.

English gray and brown mixtures, in all shades, are much in demand in traveling dress fabrics.

Skirts that are worn with cuirasses or coat bodies simulate an open train over an underskirt.

The newest thing in parasols is a vinaigrette of colored or white cut-glass finishing the handles.

The prettiest summer shoe has narrow straps over the instep, showing the colored or striped stocking.

The newest thing in pocket handkerchiefs have plaited frills of batiste edged with Valenciennes lace.

The ladies of Queen Victoria's court have their under petticoats wired, and a very graceful sweep is the result.

Traveling skirts have the collars and cuffs lined and the edges of the bosom piped with checked or plaid percale.

Plainly folded scarfs for gentlemen, instead of made up cravats, are worn with the high English standing collars.

The skirts of Paris made dresses are cut to fit the figure so closely about the hips that very little tying back is necessary.

The French twist, high behind, is the simple and stylish coiffure of this summer. The front hair is arranged in long waves.

Lace frills are seen on both edges of black velvet dog collars; one frill stands up around the neck, the other falls downward.

The Potato Bugs.

From every part of Long Island comes news of the ravages of the potato bugs. Last year many of the farmers had such bad luck with their potato crops in consequence of the operations of these pests that this year they determined to plant less ground. In Queens county, especially, there has probably not been a smaller area of potatoes planted during the last twenty years than at present, and a much less area has also been planted in Suffolk county. As a result, those farmers who succeed in getting a comparatively good crop will probably obtain good prices. Some of the reports from various localities may thus be noted: Several farmers near Amityville have acres of young potatoes eaten off even with the ground, and should the bugs continue to increase as rapidly as they did last year it will be almost impossible to raise any vegetables for which they have an appetite, for they do not confine themselves to potatoes alone. At Huntington their ravages are extensive, and they are destroying tomato as well as potato vines. At Roslyn the bugs are making sad havoc, and the prospect for potato crops is very discouraging. At Newtown they are to be found in almost every field and garden, and so in Jamaica, where several fields of potatoes have been plowed up and other crops put in, and they are particularly destructive to tomato plants, egg plants, etc. All along the South Side the bugs are to be found in great quantities, thousands upon thousands of them infesting the potato fields, and great numbers are to be seen upon the beaches at Rockaway and elsewhere, where they perish in the surf and are thrown up in rows. Among other things used in the attempt to exterminate them are paris green, powdered aloes, soot, etc.; but some of the farmers say that the most effective as well as the safest agent used is slaked lime, which may be sprinkled upon and around the plants without injury to them and without danger to the person using it. Similar reports come to us from nearly all sections of New Jersey. It is scarcely to be expected that other sections of the Middle States will escape the ravages of these pests.

A Remarkable Den of Snakes.

The Appleton (Mo.) *Democrat* has the following: We learn from Mr. A. J. Hoffman, who lives in the north part of the county, that recently, as one of his hired men was going down a small gulch, he came upon a perfect nest of squirming reptiles, the ground being covered with little and big coils of black, shining bodies that were basking. Knowing the habits of these reptiles, the man went back to the farm and reported to Mr. Hoffman what he had seen, when it was decided to wait until evening, after the snakes had retired to their hole, and endeavor to kill them off. Just after sundown both men repaired to the place, to find not a vestige or tail of a snake to be seen, but well-beaten trails leading to a hole in the ground about the size of a bucket, which went down slantingly under the earth. The ground was beaten down as solid as though it had been pounded with a mallet or used as a croquet ground for a whole season. Mr. Hoffman is somewhat acquainted with the habits of these animals, so he stationed the hired man at the mouth of the hole with an iron bar, having a sharp hook on the end, and begun hauling out the ugly "critters." The first to respond to his thrust was one which measured eight feet eight inches in length, and was one of the blacksnake species. After working for an hour and a half or so, and having drawn out 183 snakes, they quit for the day. Next morning before the sun was up, they begun again and drew forth 247 more of the reptiles, when the mine seemed to give out. The rock and soil on top of the nest was then removed and an excavation about the size of a barrel was found. It is supposed that this family of snakes had held possession of the prairies for years, as many measured from nine to twelve feet in length, and were as large round as a man's leg.

AN UNEXPECTED FORTUNE.

The Driver of a Coal Cart Gets $400,000 for a Tract of Mountain Land.

During the winter months Cobb & Branham, of Indianapolis, have had in their employ a man by the name of D. A. Bruin, who has engineered a coal cart with signal skill and ability. Bruin has a wife and three children, and has been in somewhat straitened circumstances.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruin lived in the Lehigh valley, Pennsylvania, many years ago, and nearly twenty years ago Mr. Burns, the father of Mrs. Bruin, deeded her and her brother a one-thousand-acre tract of mountain land, which was then comparatively valueless, and was chiefly productive of underbrush and rattlesnakes. The Bruins moved West shortly after this, at length finding a haven in Indianapolis. The brother remained in Pennsylvania, but at some distance from his mountainous possessions, and consequently knew but little about it, though the taxes were prudently kept paid up, as it was expected that the land might increase in value. Not having the advantages of a very extensive education, in fact being meagerly endowed in this regard, the brother and sister have not carried on much of a correspondence, nor kept a very close watch on their property, being quite in ignorance of its value. Imagine, then, the surprise of the worthy Bruin and his wife at receiving a call from a party of Eastern capitalists a short time since, and an offer of $200,000 for a ten years' lease of the aforesaid tract. The cautious couple concealed their feelings and asked the advice of friends upon the best course to pursue in the matter. They were advised to wait, and accordingly announced that they would not at once accept the offer.

The men returned East, and shortly afterward another set of capitalists from Pennsylvania called upon them, and, after the usual amount of dickering, proposed to give $400,000 for a ten years' lease of the ground, $100,000 to be paid on the first of July next, and the balance in nine annual payments. This proposition was accepted, and the gentlemen left for Nevada to look after other mining interests. They will return immediately, and the Bruins, accompanied by a member of the firm of Cobb & Branham, will go to Pennsylvania and close the contract.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruin are past the prime of life, but bid fair to live many years to enjoy their suddenly acquired wealth.

"Crevicing in the Pot Hole."

An old California miner tells us about the early day digging as follows: Here is a man lying in an uncomfortably cramped position on the steeply inclined banks which border the Tuolumne. The sun beats down fiercely. An egg will quickly cook in the white, hot sand. One of his arms reaches to the elbow down a hole in the solid rock. The hole is as round and smooth as if made by a gigantic drill. With a piece of iron hoop bent at one end, he draws up bit after bit of gravel or yellow mold. It may require the labor of half a day to fill his gold pan. The dirt when washed may yield five dollars; it may yield fifty. Mining is a lottery.

That hole was made ages ago. A pebble lay in the eddy, and the twirling waters turned it round and round. Year after year it kept on turning and slowly grinding particles from the bed rock. So it wore its way in deeper and deeper, until it bored this hole. Had it been in quiet waters the cavity would quickly have filled up with sand. But the furious current whirled the sand out as fast as it came in. Only the heavier drift, black ironstone and an occasional bit of gold, would remain at the bottom. There the slowly accumulating deposit was packed almost as firmly as cement. This is a "pot hole," and our miner is "crevicing." That, in the earlier and palmier days of California gold digging, was the simplest and most profitable form of mining. For machinery it required only the pick, pan and spoon. Thousands of dollars have been taken in a few hours from pot holes but a few feet in depth and a few inches in diameter.

"Crevicing" was my first experience in mining. I picked up a woe-begone man at Hawkins' Bar. We bought a few dollars worth of provisions and went up Quartz Rock canyon. The route was difficult and dangerous. Much of it was like a promenade along the steep slope of a Mansard roof. We built for ourselves a brush house. The foundation rock was inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees. It was the best location we could find. A few yards off the ledge dropped perpendicularly into the river. On either side the gorge rose a wall of rock many hundreds of feet in height. So we lived and worked, day after day, at an angle of forty-five degrees. We slept at an angle of forty-five. It was necessary at night to drive pegs for our feet to rest against; otherwise we might, in slumber, roll off down the granite declivity into the river. If anything upset it rolled into the river; if things were not propped and chocked they rolled into the river. When the potato bag was left untied it turned carelessly over, and a peck of potatoes went rushing and scattering over the rocks, and plunged like so many frogs into the river. If a pot, a tin cup, a pan, was left unguarded, it rolled down into the river with a metallic clangor. The first fall rain came in the night. The six months of California's dry season is apt to terminate with a sudden, tremendous rain, but no one can tell whether its coming will be a month sooner or later. The rains descended; we could not get away; our brush house was a sieve; we could not light a fire; we could not exercise to keep warm; it was possible only to crawl in a country that is everywhere inclined at an angle of forty-five. So we sat the live long night, and endured, and shivered, and were saturated. Time never flies on such occasions.

English Aquariums.

The great aquarium, which was opened at Brighton, England, three years ago, is a low edifice, 715 feet long by 100 wide, of Italian architecture, and cost with its ground $750,000 in gold. The revenue from admissions and annual subscriptions for 1875 amounted to more than $106,000 in gold. The next most popular aquarium in England is the one at the Crystal Palace, and another large one is nearly finished adjoining the Parliament buildings on the banks of the Thames in Westminster. Three acres of ground have been purchased at a cost of $400,000, and the building will cost $440,000. It will include a concert hall and reading room beside the aquarial department. Manchester has an aquarium building 150 feet in length and seventy-two feet in width, which contains sixty-eight tanks, including the deep sea, tidal and fresh water groups, containing 300,000 gallons of water. Here and at the Crystal Palace the sea water is not constantly renewed as at Brighton, but is kept pure by circulation, and only as much distilled water is added as is lost by evaporation. Indeed, the water in both these aquariums is said to be far cleaner and the fish to be decidedly healthier than at Brighton.

Ireland's Agricultural Resources.

According to the annual return just issued by the registrar general of Ireland, there were, in 1874, 10,472,422 acres in Ireland in meadow and pasture, and 5,269,004 acres under crops, the acreage under crops being less by 1,742 acres than in 1873. There were 4,250,000 acres of bog and waste bog, being 53,948 acres less than in the previous year. The extent of land under wheat had increased by 20,000 acres, while oats and barley had decreased by 30,000 acres and 18,000 acres respectively; flax had decreased by 22,390 acres, and meadow and clover had increased by 68,431 acres. There were 526,587 horses in Ireland in 1874, being 5,860 less than the previous year. The number of cattle was 4,124,756, being less by 22,346 than in 1873, yet more than ever before, except in 1873. The number of sheep was 4,441,698, which was 42,822 less than in 1873; but, as in the case of cattle, it was a larger number than in any previous year.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Several States held conventions the same day to appoint delegates to the national conventions. Louisiana Republicans favor Morton, but did not pledge the delegates. Iowa Republicans indorse Blaine, but leave their delegates unpledged. Maryland Democrats send unpledged delegates, who mostly favor Bayard..... Virginia's Democratic delegates, although unpledged, are for Tilden. Tennessee Democrats send delegates unpledged, but in favor of Hendricks..... Iowa's Episcopal convention elected Rev. Dr. Perry, of Geneva, N. Y., to be bishop.....Nearly seven thousand persons were rendered homeless by the Quebec fire.....The will of the late A. T. Stewart is to be contested by blood relatives on his mother's side.

Missouri's Democratic delegates to the national convention were uninstructed, and are divided between Hendricks and Tilden..... Vermont's Democratic delegates were uninstructed, but favor Tilden....The preliminary work on the tunnel between France and England has commenced on the French side of the channel..... At a shorthorn cattle sale at Cambridge City, Ind., forty-two cows and heifers brought $17,500..... The new sultan of Turkey promises important reforms..... George Parker essayed a second time at Fleetwood Park to ride thirty California mustangs 305 miles in fifteen hours. He became blind, however, and had to give up after the 216th mile. Another rider undertook to accomplish forty miles in two hours, and succeeded in doing so, with sixteen and one-half minutes to spare..... Forty-nine Cincinnatians, on the way to the Black Hills, under command of Capt. Stone, were massacred by Indians about fifty miles from the Red Cloud agency.....Knights Templars from twenty-three States, to the number of eight thousand, made an imposing parade in Philadelphia. It is stated to have been the largest gathering of Knights ever held.

The deposed sultan is confined in a palace, but his life is not in danger.....Andrew Moore, a New York boy of fourteen, was struck by a playmate of the same age while quarreling, and instantly drove a knife which he held in his hand into his comrade's breast, causing death..... As a freight train was passing the Sing Sing prison grounds at a speed of fifteen miles an hour, six convicts suddenly dropped from the wall to the coal tender, four of whom got on the locomotive, and while one uncoupled the engine from the train another presented a revolver to the engineer's head and ordered him to increase the speed. They succeeded in passing the prison guards, who were afraid to fire for fear of hitting the engineer or fireman, and on arriving at a thick piece of woodland near Tarrytown they jumped off the engine and disappeared. They all stripped off their prison garb, having citizens' clothing underneath. Two prisoners who secreted themselves between the cars were rearrested.....Goldsmith Maid trotted three miles against time at Philadelphia, making the heats in 2.21¾, 2.15 and 2.19½. She made a strong effort on the second heat to beat her famous and unparalleled time of 2.14, but did not succeed.

The remains of a man, woman, and girl were found in a secluded part of the woods near Belleville, Ill. The woman and child were shot through the head and the man through the heart. From the position of the bodies it is supposed the man shot his wife and child and then killed himself.....Abdul Aziz Khan, the recently deposed sultan of Turkey, committed suicide by opening the veins of his arms with a pair of scissors. He was buried with all the honors due his former position. .....A schoolteacher named Allen C. Laros put poison in the family coffee pot and killed his father, mother and a Mr. Moses Schug. The object was to gain possession of a sum of money known to be in the house..... An oil tank containing twenty-one thousand barrels of oil, situated near Oil City, Pa., was struck by lightning and exploded, setting fire to another tank containing twenty-three thousand barrels, all of which were consumed. Loss, nearly $1,000,000..... Jarret & Palmer, the theatrical men, ran a fast train from New York to San Francisco, carrying twenty-five passengers at $500 a head. The schedule time was eighty-four hours, but they succeeded in making the trip in twenty-six minutes less—part of the time running at a rate of over a mile a minute.

Mrs. Catharine Newkirk, wife of Isaac Newkirk, of Fort Hunter, and her daughter were drowned in Schoharie creek, N. Y..... At Alpine Bush, N. Y., Cyrenus Stevens was instantly killed by lightning while leaning against a porch pillar. A wire clothesline attached to the pillar connected with a locust tree, which was shattered.....Nineteen physicians of Constantinople have signed a report that the ex-sultan died of the wounds in his arms; but the foreign journals generally scout the idea of suicide.....Wilhelmina Weick, who was convicted in Buffalo, N. Y., of the murder of her stepson, Michael Weick, in November last, was sentenced to be hanged on July 21, 1876. The sentence was received with indifference.....During the month of May twenty-two bodies were taken from the waters about New York city—only ten of which were recognized.....Another member of the Lamb family, Alvin, has died in Easton, Pa., from the effects of the poisoned coffee administered by one of the sons. This makes the fourth victim..... Many counterfeit 5's on the Hamden National Bank of Westfield, Mass., are in circulation.

In consequence of a judgment of a Bremen court, Prince Bismarck, as chancellor, has issued a notification prohibiting for two years the circulation in Germany of the *Nordamerica*, the weekly edition of the *Philadelphia Volksblatt*.....The Mexican insurgents have been badly beaten in several engagements during the past month, and those who are well posted in the matter state that the rising will soon be over. A Protestant church in the city of Mexico was burned by fanatics..... A dispatch states that all the Fenian prisoners confined in Western Australia have escaped in an American whaler.....A reunion of the Army of the Potomac took place at Philadelphia, and after being called to order by Gen. Hancock was addressed by Gen. John A. Dix. A poem was read by Wm. Winter and brief speeches made by Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Hooker and others.....During the month of May 13,310 immigrants arrived at the port of New York.....Sam Anderson, a colored man, under arrest for attempting to outrage a Miss Vaughan, of De Soto county, Miss., and who cut the throat of the lady's young brother, was taken from the officers and hanged by a mob.....As Marshal Harrington attempted to levy on the steamboat Kate Dickson at Maysville, on the Ohio river, he was fatally shot by the captain, Taylor, who was instantly killed by the marshal's aids.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund, the pending question being on the amendment submitted by Mr. Thurman (Dem.), of Ohio, to strike out the clause authorizing the return of all accumulations of interest, and insert in lieu thereof a clause authorizing the return of the sum paid by the government of Japan without interest. Rejected—yeas, 18; nays, 23.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, moved to amend so as to provide that after returning the principal, which is in bonds, the residue shall be delivered to the secretary of the treasury to be canceled, and that the portion of it which is in money shall be covered into the treasury of the United States. Agreed to.

Various amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 24; nays, 20.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, presented a petition of the disbursing clerks in the Executive department of the government, remonstrating against the passage of the bill legalizing assignments of pay made by officers of the government. Referred.

The House bill transferring the custody of certain Indian trust funds was passed.

Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, called up the Senate bill providing for an agreement with the Sioux nation in regard to a portion of their reservation, and for other purposes.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, offered a substitute, authorizing the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a commission of five persons to visit the Sioux, with the view to negotiate with them a treaty or agreement for the cession of the right of those tribes in the Black Hills to Dakota Territory, and appropriate $50,000 to pay the expenses of said commission. Agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 30; nays, 8.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1877, the pending question being on the amendment of the committee on appropriations to restore the salary of the President to $50,000 from and after March 4, 1877, and it was agreed to —yeas, 31; nays, 11.

Other amendments of the committee restoring the salary of the private secretary to the President, and the salary of employees in the Department of State, the Treasury department, and the Army and Navy departments, were agreed to.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, called up the concurrent resolution proposing a common unit of money and accounts for the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It provides for a convention between the United States and Great Britain. It provides that sterling money shall be converted into dollar money by computing the pound sterling as equivalent to five dollars; the shilling to twenty-five cents, the sixpence to twelve and one-half cents, the penny to two cents, and the farthing to one-half cent. It further provides that the action of the convention shall take effect when approved by the respective parties thereto, and when laws shall have been passed by the respective countries to carry it into effect. Amendments proposed by the finance committee, declaring that the action of the convention shall be subject to such modifications as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties, and shall take effect when approved by the respective parties, etc., were agreed to.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The amendments of the committee on appropriations, restoring the compensation of the clerks in the office of the secretary of the interior, were agreed to. Other amendments of the committee, restoring salaries of employees in the general land office, pension and patent offices, were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, the appropriation for stationery, carpets, repairs of building, printing, etc., for the pension office was reduced from $25,500 to $17,500.

All the other amendments of the committee restoring salaries of employees in the bureau of education, Post-office department, and Departments of Justice and agriculture were agreed to, as were the amendments making appropriations for surveyors-general and their clerks.

All the amendments proposed by the committee having been acted on, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, submitted an amendment providing that all powers of transfer and suspension of officers held by supervisors of internal revenue shall hereafter be conferred upon the commissioner of internal revenue, and the other powers of supervisors shall hereafter be exercised by collectors of internal revenue. The amendment was agreed to.

HOUSE.

Mr. Jones, (Dem.), of Kentucky, offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that Congress should pass without delay a bill repealing the resumption act, and should prohibit any further contraction of the currency, and, if necessary, to meet the demands of the people, should provide for the increase, and should provide for the displacement of national bank notes with United States notes; and should also provide for a speedy return to gold and silver. Referred.

The bill perfecting the revision of the statutes of the United States was passed.

The House proceeded to consider the bill to promote the efficiency of the army, to provide for its gradual reduction, and to consolidate certain of its staff departments, and after some discussion the bill was passed—yeas, 120; nays, 82.

On motion of Mr. Ward (Dem.), of New York, the House proceeded to consider the bill to amend title fifty-three of the revised statutes, relating to merchant seamen. It provides for appointment by the secretary of the treasury of a commissioner, to be known as a "shipping commissioner," for every port in which is also a port of ocean navigation. Passed.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the Chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill, the question being on the motion made by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, against the section to transfer the Indian bureau to the War department. The Chairman overruled it.

Mr. Maginnis, of Montana Territory, offered an amendment providing that any person desiring to trade with the Indians shall receive a license on the certificate of a district judge or a judge of the supreme court of any Territory that he is of good character. Agreed to.

The committee reported the bill to the House, and it was passed.

The Savage Prisoner Tamed.

He was sent to Sing Sing, branded not only for immediate crime, but as a desperate character, who would be certain to tax the constant vigilance of the authorities, and give them trouble.

In prison he became known as one who knew well how to seize secret opportunities, and would stop at nothing to aid his escape back to his old sinful life. Once he actually did escape, and carried out his plan so shrewdly that he arrived in New York, nailed up in a shoe box, on board one of the Hudson sloops.

Some time after his capture and return to his old quarters, new officers were appointed over the prison, and the severity of its discipline greatly increased. This convict, being already a marked man, seemed to be singled out as a special subject for punishment, and sometimes received the lash without mercy for disorders or offenses against prison rules which others had committed. Any fault or provocation which the keepers could not trace they laid to him, and made him suffer accordingly.

Bad as he was, this persecution made him worse. All the demon in him awoke. When they tried to break his rebellious spirit by harsher inflictions, he only grew more ferocious, and, at last, one day, a squad of keepers, armed with implements of punishment, approached the forge where he was at work, he attacked them with his red-hot iron, wounded two, and drove the rest away.

By the help of several fellow convicts he was finally overpowered and secured, and then followed the inevitable lash. He was whipped until he could not stand, and then confined till he should recover, only to be taken out and whipped again.

But before this sentence could be carried out, the prison inspectors inquired into the case, and found that the blame had been misplaced. The result was another change in the prison government, and keepers who treated the old offender with fairness and mercy.

Under this management he improved so much that, from being the continual object of dread and suspicion, and almost a wild beast in ferocity, he became a favorite with all, gentle, tractable, quiet and obedient.

As a reward for his good behavior, the warden promoted him, gave him a little garden to cultivate in the prison yard, and allowed him to raise chickens. The chaplain warmly befriended him, and ere long had the pleasure of seeing him deeply interested in religious things.

Before the term of his sentence expired he became a decided Christian, and asked for baptism. Within the walls of Sing Sing a new life opened to the hardened transgressor, who had grown up from a neglected street boy, and had never known, till he became a convict, the teachings of the Gospel.

The gentleness which that Gospel inspires first softened his heart, and made him listen to truths that saved his soul.

The above is, in brief, the story of "Jim, the desperado," first published in the columns of the *Outlook*, a religious paper of New York. Jim was released, and became a preacher of righteousness to the wicked class among whom he had once been a fellow criminal and ringleader.

A Bereaved Mother's Petition.

As the train bound east stopped for supper at Sedalia, Mo., says a local paper, we noticed a young woman attired in deep mourning alight from one of the passenger coaches and walk down the platform, attended by a gentleman. She held a handkerchief to her eyes, and, with her head resting upon the shoulder of her escort, her body quivered with emotion, as the hot tears ran down her face. We did not suspect the cause of her grief until she passed the baggagemaster leaning against his car. As she did so, she lifted up her head, and with the tears still streaming down her pale face, she said, in a tremulous voice: "Please do not pile anything on my little ones!" and then giving up afresh to the intens